

# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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## President Frost's Letter

Dear Readers of The Citizen:

There can hardly be a mountain path more clogged and sloppy than the streets of New York today. Yesterday I spoke in a large suburban church usually attended by hundreds, and only twenty-eight people were present. The meeting which Mrs. Frost was to address in another suburb was given up altogether because of the storm.

Thousands of men and teams are at work clearing away the snow.

We have both been fairly sick with colds, but are better now.

New York has just finished its season of gaiety, which begins with Christmas and lasts until "Lent," which is the forty days preceding Easter Sunday. With the beginning of Lent many people go South for a few weeks, and the rush of theatre-parties, dances, dinner parties, and extravagant doings quite slows down. And all the churches hold some kind of daily services during these forty days, so that it is something like a protracted meeting.

Last Thursday the Berea Association of New York had a lunch together, some sixty of our friends being present, including Will D. Embree and wife, Rev. C. Rexford Ray-

mond and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Gady, Dr. and Mrs. Webster and others whom we have never seen in Berea. The fact that these people take an interest in a school which they have never seen is a great encouragement to us, and makes us very grateful.

Today we go to New Haven for a meeting in behalf of Berea at which ex-President Taft is to speak, and before the end of the week we plan to reach Washington on our homeward way. So we are toiling on, making some new friends, and meeting some old ones, and hoping that finally we shall get the money we need to pay our Teachers and repay money borrowed for Knapp Hall.

The good news from Berea does us good—that so many signed the temperance pledge, and that the health of the students is so good, and that so many more than ever before are planning to stay through till Commencement. We pray for you all every day—not for Berea alone, but for the Berea people and readers of The Citizen scattered through fifty counties. We hope to see you all again some time.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Goodell Frost.

## NEW SERIAL

We take pleasure in announcing that our next Serial story will be Randall Parrish's great romance "The Maid of the Forest." This is a narrative of the stirring days on our western frontier in 1791, a tale of love and war. A more detailed description will appear next week. Subscribe for The Citizen now so that you will be sure to get the opening chapter of this thrilling tale.

## A Great Financier.

A man who occupied a little back room in a poor quarter of the east end of London was evicted for nonpayment of rent. He had nothing but a valise and a few clothes, and while they were throwing him and his belongings out of the house a bulky manuscript fell out of his pocket. Nobody noticed it at the time, but after he had gathered his clothes and taken his departure one of the bystanders saw the big roll of paper, picked it up and on opening it was surprised and amused to find it contained an elaborate scheme, worked out to the minutest degree, for refunding the national debt of the British empire.

## THE TURNING POINT.

There is a time in every man's education that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide, that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that, though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground given him to till.—Emerson.

## CONTENTS THIS WEEK

PAGE 1. Editorial—The Temperance Pledge.

News from the Legislature—Two Sessions are Proposed.

World News—England Stands with U. S.

U. S. News—Worst Storm since 1888.

Ky. News—L. & N. Lower Rates. President Frost's Letter.

PAGE 2. Humor. World Wonders.

Burns Off Mustache in Cell. Has Living Message.

PAGE 3. Mountain Agriculture—Spraying Fruit Trees.

Geese are Lucrative. Public Roads—Claims for Road Drag.

Sunday School Lesson—Watchfulness (Temperance Lesson).

PAGE 4. Berea News. College Items.

PAGE 5. News from the Legislature (continued).

Madison County Items.

PAGE 6. Cy Whittaker's Place (continued).

PAGE 7. A Corner for Women—Humane Education; A Special Word to Mothers by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Daddy's Bedtime Story. Poultry Clubs for Boys and Girls.

PAGE 8. News from Our Neighbors. Owen R. Lovejoy on Ky. Bill.

Conference of Farmers and Business Men.

Poem, The Future.

## The Temperance Pledge

More than 600 Berea students signed the Temperance Pledge two weeks ago.

It was something like this:

"I promise, God helping me, to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to persuade and encourage others to abstain."

That kind of a pledge has saved thousands and thousands from a drunkard's grave. In fact it has saved all who have taken it in sincerity.

And it saves one from a great deal of fighting and questioning. The pledged man has decided in advance. He does not have to fight a battle every time the bottle appears. He has settled that question. His reply is ready—"I never drink."

And it should be noticed that this is a pledge that holds through life. If a man does once, in a moment of forgetfulness and folly, violate that pledge, the devil often tries to make him think that a pledge once broken is no longer binding. This is not true. The pledge comes right back as strong and as good as ever—"I have promised to abstain."

And one thing more. Most people who drink do so because they are not trained to enjoy the real and great pleasures of life—they do not enjoy reading, music, friendship and the gladness of doing things worth while. Many of them are woefully sad and disheartened beings. Others are simply "light headed" and heedless. It is everybody's business to promote and encourage all the innocent pleasures of life. Let us make friends with those who have been entangled in the seductions of the bottle, and get them excited with religion and the proper work and joy of living.

## TWO SESSIONS ARE PROPOSED

REPRESENTATIVE McCORMACK  
URGES STUDY RECESS BETWEEN TERMS.

## TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

Measure Provides That First Half Shall Be Devoted To The Introduction of Bills and That No Legislation Shall Be Enacted Within Period Save By Two-Thirds Vote.

(By Ernest W. Helm.)

Frankfort.—Among new bills introduced in the house is one by Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, looking to a constitutional amendment whereby sessions of the general assembly shall be divided into two terms of not exceeding 30 days each, not less than 30 days to intervene between terms, members not to be entitled to per diem during vacation. It is set forth in the measure that during the first term no act shall be passed without the approval of three-fourths of the members elected, and that no measure shall be introduced during the second term without the consent of two-thirds of the members. The object of the bill is to confine the first term to the introduction of bills and the second to action upon them. The vacation is to give the members an opportunity to study the bills introduced.

## Budget Commission Indorsed.

The house committee on appropriations submitted a report recommending "that the economic, efficiency and budget commission, called for in the resolution now before the house, be passed, thus creating a commission which will investigate the expenses and methods of conduct of the various state departments and institutions, and recommend to the next legislature how best such expenses may be reduced or the efficiency of state departments or institutions increased." The committee also reported a bill repealing certain appropriations made to the various state institutions and departments, and re-enacting the same appropriations for the same purposes. Chairman Reed, of the committee, explained that no change had been made in appropriations, the bill formulated by the committee merely grouping the various appropriations in one measure.

## Educational Bills Killed.

The bill of Representative Hill, which sought to give to the state superintendent of public instruction authority to recover misappropriated school funds, and which carried with it a penalty for the misuse of such funds, was tabled in the house, killing it. An effort to Representative Judy, of Montgomery county, to have his bill making white women eligible to the office of sub-district school trustee, and providing that negroes may not vote in white school elections, met with failure. When the bill of Representative Webb, of Graves county, giving to county boards of education the right to fix the time for holding elections for voting special taxes for consolidated school districts, was called from the orders of the day, it met with such opposition that it finally was recommitted.

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## Go On House Calendar.

Representative W. B. Harvey's bill providing for a constitutional amendment whereby the general assembly shall meet every four years and representatives shall be elected for four instead of two years was reported without expression of opinion, read and placed in the house calendar. The bill of Representative Greene, of Carroll county, to distribute semi-annually the state road fund collected as automobile license fees, one-third equally to each county, one-third in proportion to the relative number of miles of free gravel and macadam roads in the county, and one-third on the basis of amounts collected from the counties, was reported without expression of opinion, read, and placed in the house calendar.

## Federal Inquiry Asked.

The house adopted a joint resolution, offered by Representative John C. Duffy, of Christian county, calling upon congress and the department of justice of the United States to investigate alleged conspiracies and combinations of fire insurance companies operating in Kentucky, formed with a view to maintaining rates, and to take such action as may be necessary to bring about relief to the people of the state.

## Lengthening School Term.

So amended to provide that when the state superintendent of public instruction declares a per capita of \$4.75 for school purposes the common school term in the rural districts shall be increased from six to seven months, and that when he declares a per capita of \$5.35 or more the term shall be extended to eight months, the bill of Representative Coke, of Logan county, providing for an extension of the rural school term, passed the house by the vote of 63 to 0. The present per capita for school purposes is \$4.

## Hand of Lobby Suspected.

Because of sensational charges made by him on the floor of the house to the effect that the make-up of various house committees bore the "earmarks" of lobbyists, Representative Frank C. Greene, of Carroll county, was before the house "lobby probe" committee. The inquiry developed the fact that the name of Mr. Greene was among a list of 25 that had been prepared by Robert E. Fleming, of the legal department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., for submission to Speaker Terrell, with the suggestion that a house railroad committee made up of men whose names appeared on the list would be acceptable to the company. Mr. Fleming, when questioned by the "probers," said he did not know whether this list ever reached Speaker Terrell. The speaker said he had received and welcomed various suggestions when making up committees. He said he would produce all lists to the committee.

## Jurisdiction is Enlarged.

In the senate not a dissenting vote was cast against the Moody bill seeking to increase the jurisdiction of inferior judges in misdemeanor cases. Under the provision of the measure county and probate judges and magistrates have jurisdiction, exclusive of (Continued on Page Five.)

## UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

### Highly Colored Hair

Orange, blue, purple and green hair is now worn by fashionable women in the cities. Some women dye their hair but most of them wear wigs to suit their fancy, and wear costumes to match the hair. The new fad gives fad hunters an opportunity to spend their money foolishly.

### Worst Storm Since 1888

The blizzard that has swept over the east is the worst storm of its kind since 1888. Large cities were snowbound, many of them without wires. Eight-hundred people slept Sunday night in Pullman cars in New York, unable to get out because of the storm. At Scranton, Pa., 1500 persons spent the night in a Billy Sunday tabernacle. Wireless airdials were blown down and communication with ships at sea was impossible. The severe weather caused much suffering among the poor in the cities.

### Porto Rico Home Rule Bill

Senator Shafroth has introduced a bill in the Senate which would provide a new system of civil government for Porto Rico.

It would extend to the citizens of Porto Rico the provisions of the bill of rights and provide that a Porto Rican might become a citizen of the United States by merely declaring his allegiance.

The present council appointed by the President would be displaced by a Senate and House to be elected by the people for terms of four years. Absolute veto power would be vested in the Governor, who would be the only check by the United States on Porto Rican legislation. A Cabinet, a system of island courts, and a United States court are proposed.

### South the Land of Promise

Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt University gave an address at the University of Pennsylvania on "Southern Education and Southern Thought." He reviewed the advancement of education since the Civil War, and said that the South is growing more rapidly than the country as a whole and that it offers better opportunities than almost any other section for constructive work of far-reaching character. With an improvement in education has come a general advance in the social life of the South. The newspapers are growing in influence and importance.

**Urges Common Law Practice Bill**  
A delegation of lawyers headed by former President Taft are in Washington in conference with the House Judiciary Committee over the passage of a pending bill which would empower the Supreme Court of the United States to lay down rules for the conduct of common law practice in Federal District Courts, as it has already done in equity procedure.

Speaking as president of the American Bar Association, Mr. Taft said that lawyers of the United States were practically a unit in believing that simple rules of practice should govern in all courts, Federal and State, strongly urging the passage of the Clayton Bill.

### U. S. Coal for Panama

Congressmen from Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky are urging the House Appropriations Committee to have sundry civil bills provide that only American coal shall be used at the Panama Canal.

### Western States Plan War on Railroads

While the railroads are requesting a raise in freight rates, six western states held a conference and have prepared reports of several months' investigation for the consideration of the Interstate Commerce Commission, showing that the higher rates are not justified. The railroads claim that the increased cost of labor and supplies has caused a gradual decline in their net revenues during recent years. But the evidence so disproves the railroad's claim.

The net revenues of American railroads for the year 1913 were \$77,000,000 greater than for the year 1912. The net revenues for the past year were \$400,000,000 greater than fifteen years ago, increasing their net revenues more than one hundred per cent since 1898.

**Predicts Civil War in Philippines**  
Former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, speaking at a dinner of the Industrial Club of Chicago, predicts a civil war in the Philippines. (Continued on page Five.)

### Watch Out for Fires.

The recent cold snap has caused several fires and extra care should be taken to watch stoves and chimneys.

In Glasgow, Ky., two women and a child were burned to death in one fire, and a baby was burned to death in another fire.

Reports come from all over the state of fires and many of them might be ascribed to carelessness.

### To Lower Cost of Living

Rep. Matt. S. Walton, of Lexington, has introduced a bill into the House which will enable the State University to give efficient instruction in scientific diet for humans.

The bill calls for an appropriation of \$40,000 with which to build a large dining hall and auditorium combined in the same building.

The boarding hall is to provide wholesome and well-balanced meals at cost. This will enable the students not only to secure cheap board, but also to observe the methods of preparing food in the best manner and will also teach them the essentials of scientific diet.

The success with which such a system has worked at other large institutions makes it very probable that the bill will pass.

Further news of the legislature will be found in other columns.

### Appellate Judge Resigns

Judge T. J. Nunn, of the Court of Appeals, resigned Saturday on account of his health. He has been suffering from aphasia for two years and is taking a long rest in hope of getting well.

His son, E. S. Nunn, was appointed to succeed him, but next year an election will be held to fill out the remaining five years of his term.

### New Depot Opened at Pineville.

In spite of the bitter cold, a large number of men and women went at four o'clock Monday morning to see the first trains pass through the new \$75,000 L. & N. depot.

Pineville is being more and more recognized as a point of strategic importance in the business of Eastern Kentucky, and her new depot and hotel will aid much in the development of the city.

### Hotel Burns

About thirty guests at the Gilcher House, the leading hotel in Danville, were forced to flee for their lives Sunday night when a fire broke out which destroyed the building. No lives were lost but many of the guests suffered severely from exposure to the cold.

The fire spread to several other buildings and was not conquered until 4 o'clock Monday morning. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, partly covered by insurance.

### Mines Running Full Blast

Owing to the open weather many coal mines in Eastern Kentucky have been in operation only a few days out of each week. But during the past week heavy orders have come in and the mines are running from four days to full time. This has given an impetus to all other lines of business.

### L. & N. Lowers Rates

It has been announced by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad that by May 1, rates will be cut from three cents to two and a half cents per mile. The new rates will apply to all lines operated for the L. & N. for its own account, except a few branches and new lines on which the passenger business does not pay now.

It is estimated that this reduction in rates will decrease the revenues of the L. & N. by \$900,000. In Kentucky alone the loss will be about \$380,000.

Altho the company announces that this action is voluntary, action is pending in the legislature to reduce all rates to two cents a mile. It is expected that this bill will be passed.

### Y. W. C. A. Fund Increasing

The forces in Louisville interested in the campaign for the Y. W. C. A. building fund of \$300,000 are making a big fight under the leadership of Atilla Cox, Jr., general chairman. \$143,888 must be raised by Saturday night, when the campaign will close. Among the large gifts which have been received are \$3,000 from the Louisville Traction Company, and \$15,000 from two persons who refused to give their names for publication, given on condition that the remainder of the \$300,000 is secured this week.



## The Citizen

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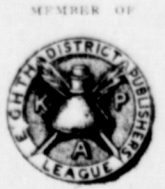
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### MUFFLED KNOCKS

A reformer is a man who wants everyone to be better than he is.

Lot's wife turned to salt. But nowadays lots of wives turn to pepper.

Away down in his heart every man knows that he is either clever or good looking.

Give a princess a \$5 bill, and she will spend \$4.98 for a new bag to carry the two cents.

You can never get a married woman to understand why a husband should need any spending money.

A man who knows all about keeping out of work doesn't know a blame thing about keeping out of trouble.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to think Maud S. was the speediest thing in the world?

The man who owns a big automobile is always willing to agree with you when you argue that walking is the finest exercise.

When a fellow can hand a girl a dime's worth of junk and stained glass and she believes it is a \$200 engagement ring—that is love.

When a grass widow marries a grass widower they have it all over the amateurs in that they do not have to rehearse the performance.

A father is often a party who will trust his daughter's future with the kind of a man that he wouldn't trust with the loan of a nickel for car fare.

One advantage of being married and having children is that you don't have to use a nail when you lose a button off your clothes. You can always find a safety pin on the floor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### DESULTORY DEFINITIONS

Egotist—A person who is all "I's," and yet can't see anything but himself.

Gentleman—A man who is so dead sure he is one that he forgets to talk about it.

Egot—A man who thinks so well of his own views that he won't subscribe to ours.

News—What you tell other people. (Opposed to "gossip," i. e., what other people tell you.)

Cynic—A person smart enough to keep you continually in doubt as to whether he is very clever or very disagreeable.

Agnostic—A high-browed person who knows darned little and isn't sure of that, but makes a profession of his ignorance.

Optimist—(a) A man who thinks he can fix up some way to keep chickens, though he lives in a flat. (b) A man who thinks he can make a scalp-ticket good with an application of hair restorer. (c) A man who thinks an abuse can be reformed by its friends.

Your best friend will be just as pleased to meet you if you don't call so often when he's busy.—Judge.

### NUGGETS

Some people never pay up until you run them down.

Many a man has been pushed to the front through pull.

Many a girl accepts a fellow to keep some other girl guessing.

Poverty is the soap that guards us against the lila of filthy lucre.



### Buying for Two.

A poor woman called at a public house the other day and asked for a quart of porter. It was measured off and put into her gallon jug. She then asked for another quart, to be put into the same vessel.

"And why not ask for half a gallon and be done with it?"

"Och, bless your soul, it's for two persons."

### Matter Not Mentioned.

"In the stone age," said Mr. Meekton, in tones that trembled a little, "a man proposed by hitting a woman with a hammer."

"Yes!" replied his wife, with a steely glare, "but they are careful not to say what happened after they went to housekeeping and the woman got her hands on a few crude but hefty cooking utensils."

### His Revenge.

"Come on up to the house for dinner, old man."

"No, not tonight. Your wife won't like it."

"That's just why I want you to come. Whenever she's done anything I don't like I always get even by taking some one she doesn't expect home to dinner."

### NOT PARTICULAR.



"Do you think your sister would like to slide downhill with me?"

"Surest thing, you know. She's so fond of sliding downhill, she don't care who she's with."

### For the Dude.

I'm a little cigarette.  
My flame you cannot smother.  
I've a spark upon one end  
And a vacuum on the other.

### Flitting Climax.

"When a railroad is completed they always drive a golden spike at the end."

"What of it?"

"When the English militants get the ballot I s'pose they will signalize the finish of the campaign by throwing a gold-plated brick through a stained glass window."

### Charitable.

"Did you read where an explorer had discovered a fur bearing fish in the Arctic regions?"

"No, but I think it was excusable."

"For a fish to wear furs?"

"No, for a man to discover one. They must have to drink something to keep from freezing."

### In the Kitchen.

"Why have you flour and molasses in all these saucers?"

"Mother, we girls are trying to find out whom we are going to marry."

"All right. And while you are peering into the future, just see if you can't determine who is going to wash all these soiled dishes."

### Naturally.

She—I'm disgusted with our club.

He—What's the matter with it?

She—Do you know, at our last meeting, some women gossiped so much there that I hadn't a chance to be first with the scandal in our neighborhood.

### Soaked.

"Dollerby made a speech at the banquet last night without at first familiarizing himself with conditions."

"Oh, his own condition was responsible for that."

### Bad for Dentists.

"How are those two young men who went into partnership as dentists getting on?"

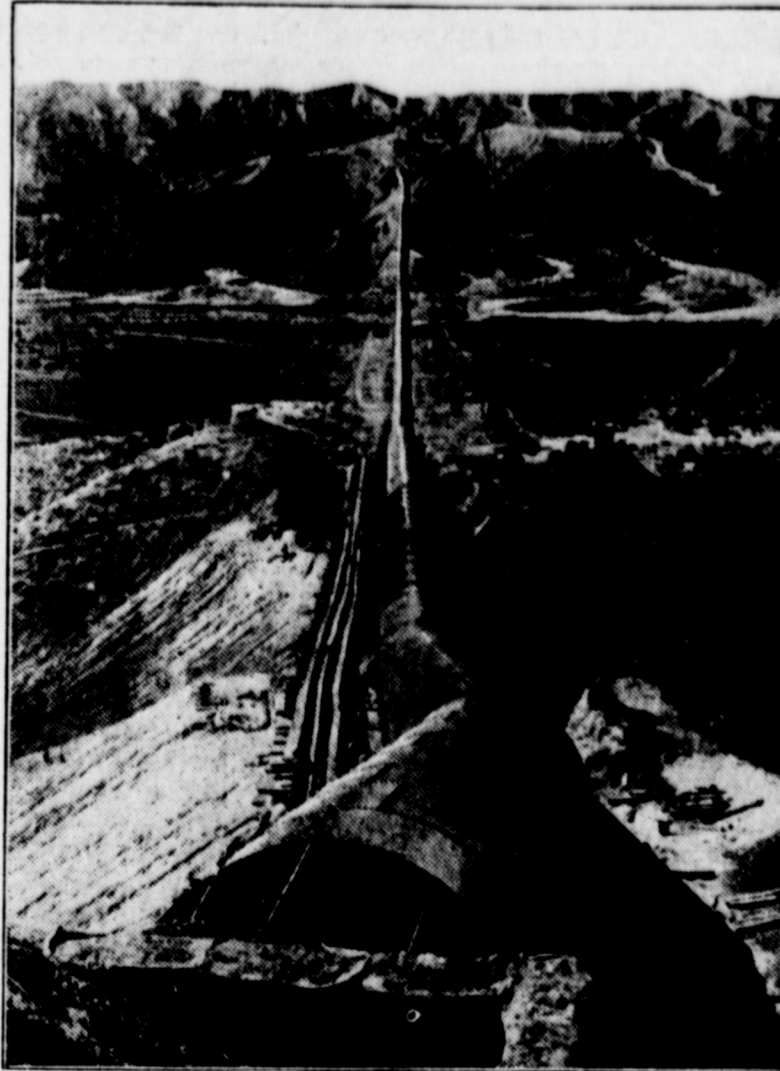
"Rather badly. Somehow they don't seem to pull together."

### Natural Fireman

"Is your husband one of those men who always want to run to a fire?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Cornetess; "and then sit down in front of it and go to sleep."

## Largest of All Aqueducts



This photograph shows a section of the largest aqueduct in the world, designed to carry 238,000,000 gallons of water daily from the Sierra Nevada mountains, across the Mojave desert, under the Sierra Madre range and 25 miles along the San Fernando valley to Los Angeles, Cal. The total length of the aqueduct is 235 miles and its cost \$26,000,000. For years the surplus water will be used to irrigate thousands of acres of fruit land.

### HUMANS AS BAROMETERS

Many human beings are notoriously sensitive not merely to the weather of today, but also to the weather of tomorrow. Arthritic, rheumatic, and neuralgic patients need no barometer or weather map to tell them when bad weather is approaching. Old wounds give trouble at such a time, and members long since amputated reassert their power to cause pain. These phenomena are so well known that it would be sheer fatuity in any scientific man to deny them, merely because he cannot understand them; yet, strangely enough, they have been the subject of very little systematic investigation. A special case under this general head is the extreme sensitiveness of some persons to the approach of thunderstorms. The pathological condition experienced by such persons before a thunderstorm must not be confused with ordinary dread of thunder and lightning. In fact, this condition often comes on before there are any ordinary indications of the storm's approach, and the symptoms commonly subside before the storm is over.

Attention was called to this condition some years ago by Dr. G. M. Beard, and it was given the name of "astraphobia." Cases of its occurrence

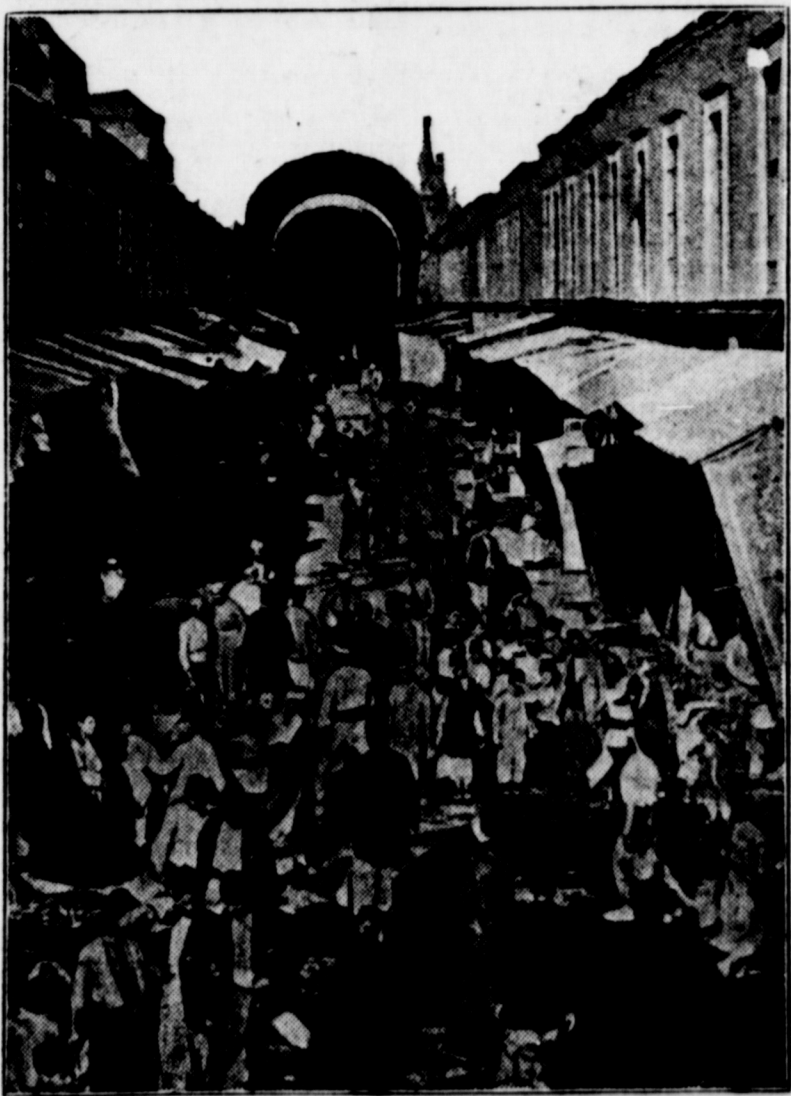
are familiar to almost everybody. The symptoms of the complaint seem to include all kinds of nervous manifestations, going on quite often to extreme nausea and physical prostration.

### NEST IN A COIL OF WIRE



The birds that selected this queer place for their nest—a coil of wire netting—evidently did not find it as comfortable a habitation as they had hoped, for it had been abandoned before the photograph was taken, but after two eggs had been laid.

## Famous Street In Damascus



The principal street of Damascus is the "Street that is called Straight," mentioned in the New Testament in connection with the conversion of St. Paul. The entrance to it is here pictured. The street is about a mile long, beginning at one of the chief gates of the city and running east and west. It is covered by a great barrel-like roof throughout its length.

## BURNS OFF MUSTACHE IN CELL TO DISGUISE

Ruse of Counterfeiter Fails to Fool Secret Service Men Who Trapped Him.

New York.—No sooner was Frank Greco of No. 62 Seventh street, Long Island City, locked up in the Greenwich street police station, Manhattan, the other night, on a charge of counterfeiting \$10 bills, than he asked a fellow prisoner to change clothes with him.

"Ha!" cried Greco, after the change, "that'll fool 'em, by gosh!"

"How about that soup strainer?" sneered the other prisoner, pointing to Greco's bushy mustache. "And they don't allow razors in jail. Ha! ha!"

"I should worry," retorted Greco. "Gimme a match."

Greco scratched a match and touched it to the mustache. There was a flash, a puff of smoke, a yell of



A Flash and a Puff of Smoke.

pain, and Greco was smoothshaven for the first time in years.

"Hey, you!" yelled the keeper. "you'll have to stop smoking that rope down there, or I'll take your smokes away."

In spite of all this, however, when Greco was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, Capt. John Henry of the secret service promptly identified him as John Furman, alias John Taylor, alias Frank Ross, who served five years in the Western penitentiary, Pennsylvania, for counterfeiting silver dollars.

Greco was arrested at his home by secret service agents on information furnished by John Carroll, seventeen, of 362 West Forty-second street, Manhattan, and Edward Tuite, twenty-seven, of No. 83 Third street, Long Island City, who are under \$1,000 bail each on a charge of passing counterfeit \$10 bills.

All the agents found was a nearly completed motorboat in Greco's cellar. They said they didn't know how he intended to get it out when it was completed, as it's bigger now than the doors. Commissioner Shields held him under \$10,000 bail for examination.

### WOMEN MAKE ROBBER HOWL

Two Catch "Gentleman" Burglar Crawling in Window and Hold Him for Police.

Chicago.—Two women proved more than a match for a gentlemanly burglar, with whom they grappled while he was attempting to crawl through a window into the apartment of J. Ralph Cole, 6559 Drexel avenue, the other afternoon.

Hugo Engle, who claimed to be a solicitor for a brewing company, was the man arrested after having fallen into the hands of the woman, who showed him scant mercy.

The man first attempted to gain entrance to the flat of Mrs. Mamie Ford, in the Drexel avenue building, and, failing there, went to the Cole flat, on the floor above, and started to crawl through the window.

Mrs. Ford returned in time to hear the noise he made, and summoned Mrs. Nellie Mason, and together the women went after the intruder. Mrs. Mason guarded the front door, and Mrs. Ford went up the back way and caught Engle at a serious disadvantage. She seized him with a grip that made him howl for mercy, while with her cries she aroused the neighborhood.

Mrs. Mason promptly and joyfully took a hand in beating Engle into submission. A passing teamster heard the uproar and notified the police of Woodlawn station, who earned Engle's gratitude by rescuing him from the women.

### Executions Number 24,000.

Peking, China.—Officials estimate that 24,000 executions were carried out in the province at Sza Chuen, alone, during 1913. Most of those killed were robbers, but a large number were political offenders. It is hinted by officials that the actual number would exceed the estimate.

### Try Real Thing.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Paul Case and Thomas Green, who robbed a bank at Blythe, Cal., of \$5,000, and murdered the cashier, William Bowles, have confessed the crime. The men had been acting in bandit roles for film plays.

## HAS LIVING MESSAGE

Story of the Wandering of the Israelites Conveys Meaning to Us Today.

IT is the abiding charm of the old Testament that so many of its most beautiful incidents contain an eternal principle. This is the reason why, through all phases of religious opinion, it still brings to us a message spiritually true, and that a message comes fresh, as with the dew of the earlier day, yet vivid with the unchanging reality of its constant appeal to the heart and conscience of mankind. Undoubtedly you will admit that this is the case with the great typical narratives, as it is with many of the minor events, recorded in the Hebrew Scriptures. Whatever our varying human theology may make of it, they bear within them that seed of in mortality which has preserved and will preserve God-given influences, as primal sources for the higher life of man.

Such points we surely find in the memorable story of the wandering of the Israelites after they escaped from Egypt till at last they reached the land of Canaan. It is a story not only picturesque and beautiful in itself, but with a great meaning for faith and a living message today. A more human story we can hardly find, nor one that more steadily suggests its parallel in our ordinary experience of life. How like ourselves those far-off people were! Forget their strange speech, their curious dress, their unfamiliar ways; forget the desert setting, the over-arching eastern sky—they remind us of our common ancestry; they compel us to reflect how little time and place affect our common human experience, because in the tumult of their thoughts is the same contradiction of trust and of fear, of patience and of hurry, of faith and of unbelief, which still vexes us all. No doubt their experience was specially trying, but it served, as it was intended, to bring out their weaknesses, that through their weaknesses they might be made strong. Touching it is to read in the narrative of the childlike awaying of their feelings from the strong simplicity of a strong confidence in God to a faithless repining against his dealings with them. Yet through all this conflict of human emotion, there came a steady influence, a consciousness which was long after expressed in sacred song, that they were committed to him who would surely lead his people through the wilderness, for his mercy endureth forever.

### Best of All Guidance.

Yet this leading of which we read was not exactly such as we in our narrow human way would look for and expect. For instance, it was not that kind of thing which we so often long for. It was no immediate, unwavering direction toward a definite goal. It was rather, we in our language would call, a moral and spiritual guidance from God, yet it was none the less real and none the less constant. Every day brought the assurance, every night confirmed it, that the Lord was their guide. He took not away the pillar of cloud by day, nor the pillar of fire by night, from before the people. As sure as the sun rose over the mountain crest, with its promise of new life and beauty, so surely seemed that presence of God, veiled as in a cloud, to permeate the ranks of that wandering, wandering company. As sure also as night descended and a thousand stars looked down on their silent tents, so surely did that presence seem to blaze forth, illuminating through the surrounding darkness the path by which they must go.—Rev. A. W. Wallace, D. D.

### MANY ARE DIVINELY CALLED

Not Necessarily Only to the Pulpit, but in All the Ordinary Walks of Life.

If there is such a thing as a divine call to earthly workers, why should it be a monopoly to ministers? There are thousands of channels of good besides the pulpit, and it is reasonable that those who labor in them should be now and then divinely endowed for their work. There have been rulers divinely ordained. There are teachers not a few, who some of them in inconspicuous places, who seem divinely fitted for their work. There are writers who have guarded their talent as a sacred responsibility; there are physicians who rise far above commercial influences and render priceless service to mankind—who, whether conscious of it or not, are as firmly consecrated to the working of good as if they were in the pulpit. Any woman may bear a child, but not every woman by any means is fitter to be a mother in the highest sense. Why should it not be said that the mother who rears her children with wisdom and surrounds them with an atmosphere of love and sympathy and high-mindedness is divinely endowed? "The powers that are ordained of God." It is not for the workers in any one field to assume that only they are called.

### Stepping Stones for Us.

The Lord knows how to make stepping stones for us of our defects even; it is what he lets them be for. He remembereth—he remembereth in the making—that we are but dust—the dust of earth that he chose to make something a little lower than the angels out of.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Prof. Frank S. Montgomery, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

### SPRAYING FRUIT TREES

About a dozen new spraying outfits have already been bought this year in this vicinity and more are coming. As far as I know only two farmers had spray pumps last year in all this region and there were none in 1912. General notice has been taken of the fact that J. J. Moore and Pleas, Evans who sprayed their fruit last year were the only men out of the mountains that had good marketable fruit, and there will be plenty to follow their example this year.

The San Jose scale is rapidly spreading in this country and it is necessary to spray in March with a strong solution of lime-sulphur, to destroy this and other similar pests that sap the life from most of our trees. This spray is so strong that it will kill all buds and leaves if put on after they come out, so it must be applied in March on dry, warm, sunny days, and trunk, limbs and twigs must all be covered with this strong solution of lime-sulphur in order to destroy every lurking scale and spore.

When you prune your orchard mow all the briars and old dead weeds and burn every bit of brush, and other rubbish from the orchard and thus destroy innumerable pests. Good spraying will destroy the rest of them.

### Commercial Lime-Sulphur Wash

This material is put up commercially in concentrated form by a number of firms. The different makes vary somewhat and they should be used according to the directions which accompany each brand.

The commercial mixture is of great advantage to the owner of a small orchard who does not care to take the time and labor necessary to prepare the material. Many of the larger growers are using the commercial mixture altogether and no longer prepare their own lime-sulphur. Some good results have been reported from its use and it will undoubtedly supplant the old method of preparation altogether.

The concentrated solution can be obtained at the drug store in Berea by the gallon, or you can buy it cheaper of course by the barrel from Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O., Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., and from others. Unless directions come with the material how to mix it, it should be diluted with water, one gallon of lime-sulphur to nine gallons of water. All your apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees will need this spray as soon as you can get your pruning done and have a bright warm-like day with little wind. It must be done before the buds swell too much or it will kill them.

### The First Summer Spray.

This should be applied to apples, pears, plums and cherries just before the blossoms open, and to peach trees from one to ten days after the blossoms fall.

For this spray lime-sulphur should also be used, but it must be diluted:

to one gallon of lime-sulphur to 25 of water, and to this 1-2 lbs. of arsenate of lead should be added.

This spraying will destroy the scale, leaf spot diseases, canker worms, curculio, and bud moth.

Just after the blossoms fall from apple, plum, and cherry tree the same material should again be applied to destroy the codling moth that causes wormy fruit.

**General Treatment of All Plants**  
For leaf eating insects, such as slugs, caterpillars, beetles, etc., use Paris green, arsenate of lead or some other arsenical when insects first appear.

For scale insects such as San Jose scurfy bark louse, oyster shell scale, etc., use strong lime-sulphur wash, just before the bud starts to swell.

### Notes

If you have to buy an outfit for spraying, send for the catalogs of the different manufacturers. In buying a spray pump keep in mind the following points:

1. The pump should be capable of developing from 100 to 200 pounds of pressure. All parts that come in contact with the spraying fluid should be made of brass. It should have a large air chamber and all the parts should be accessible. Some means should be provided so that the liquid will be continually agitated.
2. Provide plenty of hose. At least 25 or 30 feet are necessary.
3. Every outfit should have an extension rod. This should be from 8 to 12 feet long, preferably made of bamboo lined with brass.
4. There are several types of nozzles. The various makes of the disc type are giving the best satisfaction for all around work.

### Essentials in Spraying

1. Do a thorough job. Cover every part of the tree.
2. Do the work in season. Do not wait until too late.
3. Spray from above, below and the sides, sending the spray all through the trees.
4. Keep up a high pressure. 100 pounds will do, but 200 is better.
5. Be sure the material is properly prepared.
6. Keep the agitator going constantly.
7. Use a good nozzle.
8. Always wash out the pump after using.

### Cautions

Do not spray while plants are in bloom.  
Dissolve copper sulphate in a wooden vessel. It will destroy a tin or iron one.

Bordeaux that has stood over night is not as good as freshly made mixture.

Do not use Paris green or lead arsenate on fruits within a month of the time they are to be picked.

Label all vessels containing poison. Do not use these vessels for any other purpose.

## GEESSE ARE LUCRATIVE

Stand Midway Between Chicken and Turkey Industries.

Old Birds Do Well in Any Kind of Weather, Requiring Nothing in Way of Shelter but a Common Shed to Run Under.

Raising geese for market is an important industry and has proved very profitable. It stands midway in importance between the chicken and turkey industries.

Geese are probably the hardiest of all domestic fowls, requiring less attention than cows or hens, and little or no outlay for buildings. The old geese do well in all weathers with nothing in the way of shelter but a shed to run under, and usually they disdain that. They do best on wet or marshy land, where hens and turkeys would not thrive. They are, however, very different from other fowls, and unless their nature is understood and their requirements met they are the least profitable of all stock. In order to throw more light on the subject of geese and their greatest profits, the Rhode Island station has experimented for some time, and has issued a most interesting report of tests made in cross breeding.

The following breeds and crosses were tested: Embden-Brown China, Embden-Toulouse, Brown China, Embden-African, Toulouse Brown China.

The following breeds and crosses were tested: Embden-Brown China, Embden-Toulouse, Brown China, Embden-African, Toulouse Brown China.



Emden and African Crosses.

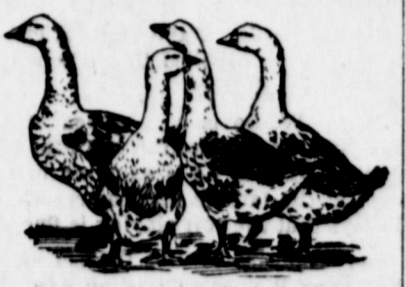
Emden-White China, African-Brown China, African-Toulouse, Pure African, Pure Emden, and Prince Edwards Island.

The Emden-White China were the easiest to pick, were white when dressed, and though small, were plump and presented an attractive appearance. The Emden-African were also easy to pick and were large and plump. The White China, though the weakest and smallest of all breeds, when mated with Emden ganders produced vigorous, quick-growing goslings which were plump and solid when dressed. The Emden-Toulouse is regarded as the most satisfactory cross for large geese for Christmas trade. Pure African and Emden and African crosses grow best early in the season and should be marketed early. Pure Brown China, African-Toulouse, and African-Brown China should be dressed before fall, in order that they may be easy to pick.

White-plumaged Emden and White crosses may be picked easily and later than the others.

Old geese lay a greater number of larger eggs and are more reliable than young geese. Young ganders are better for breeding than young geese. Young geese do not lay as many fertile eggs or produce as many goslings the first breeding season as they do the second. If geese are often changed from one place to another they are apt not to breed well, and the other conditions being equal they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second.

In order to insure the best results, geese for breeding should be obtained as early in the fall as possible, not later than October. Breeding geese



Emden and Toulouse Crosses.

should have considerable exercise and be kept moderately thin in flesh through the winter by light feeding and a free range for swimming. The Toulouse geese lay well, but often do not set. The Emden geese lay fewer eggs, but make better mothers.

Brown China and White China geese are prolific layers. Geese are graziers, and too much grain is not good for them. To insure fertile eggs they should have an abundance of green food and have access to a pond or other body of water. If this is not possible, a tub of water set level with the surface of the ground will answer.

### Poultry Head Louse.

The head louse attacks young chicks generally before they are feathered out, and is first found on the head with its claws or feeders sunk into the skin of the head. As they become more numerous, they attack the throat and neck as well. The remedy is simple, but it takes a little time. Each chick must have its head greased with lard, cottonseed oil or olive oil. You will have to look closely to see these insects. They are very destructive to chickens and must be controlled or exterminated if the chick is to be healthy.—A. C. Smith.

### Handicap in Scaly Leg.

Hens afflicted with scaly leg cannot give the best service in egg production, and rough shanks look bad.

## NEEDED BY GROWING CHICKS

Green Stuff and Grit Are Absolutely Necessary for Growth and Stamina—Cause of Runts.

It has been repeatedly proven by continuous experiments at government experiment stations, and in private brooding houses by experienced breeders that the value of green stuff and grit for growing chicks cannot be overestimated. In fact, these two common articles are absolutely necessary for growth and stamina.

Some people say that they cannot get green stuff, and when we go in their yards later we see a lot of presumably healthy chickens, but the size for age and breed is far below the normal, for the simple reason they have stopped growing at the critical period for lack of greens, and probably that lack is more the cause of runty specimens than any other part of the management.

As to grit every one should be able to supply that from even a gravel pile, if commercial grit is not convenient. But the latter is the finest for the purpose of teeth in the chicks, then the feed will be ground fine and assimilated in the system, and the chicks will grow naturally and be a sight to prove the value of both necessary articles.

## BEST RESULTS IN SCALDING

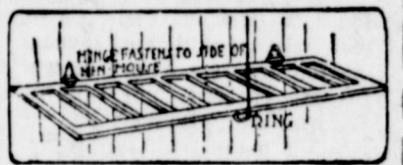
Water Should Be Just at Boiling Point Before Birds Are Immersed—How to "Plump."

To obtain the best result, the scalding of poultry is something that must be done with the greatest care. Over-scalding makes an unattractive carcass. The water should be just to a boiling point, but not actually boiling before the birds are immersed. In doing this, it must not be forgotten the operator must hold the bird by the legs and head and then lift up and down in the water three or four times, when all feathers and pin-feathers should be removed very cleanly without breaking the skin. All scalded poultry should be "plumped" after picking by dipping for about two seconds in very hot water—just under boiling point—and then thrown into cool water of the natural temperature, where it should be allowed to remain for 15 to 20 minutes.

## MOVABLE ROOSTS ARE HANDY

Frame Is Hinged to Back Wall and Fastened to Rafter—Out of Way During the Day Time.

Here is my plan of putting in movable roosts and it works fine for me, writes S. Wahl of Clay county, Nebraska, in the Missouri Valley Farmer. The roost frame is hinged to the back wall with two hinges. A rope is tied to a ring in the front and fastened up to a rafter. Through the day the



Movable Roost Platforms.

roosts may be swung or dropped out of the way and let down again at night. The roost poles may be laid either way lengthwise or crosswise. There are several of these roosts in use here and we think they are very handy.

## POULTRY NOTES

It seems as though nothing is so poorly marketed as poultry.

To make the layers take some exercise throw some ears of corn into the pen.

Keep the houses and run clean. It will save trouble later in keeping the fowls healthy.

For young or old stock, nothing beats a wet mash of cornmeal and milk for fattening.

The use of whitewash may be continued through the fall and winter with splendid results.

Don't forget that water will and does make up a large per cent of an egg and also of a fowl's body.

Keeping too many breeds is a poor way to succeed. One or two breeds given the best of care is best.

A dose of cayenne pepper, well hidden in a small piece of fat, and given at night, is good for a simple cold.

The average poultryman will gain in the end by sending off the cockerels as fast as they attain broiler age.

There's a difference in breeds as to egg production, early laying, early maturity and market finish. Look into this.

Too much corn is harmful to the chicks just as it is to the hogs, and corn should always be fed with some green stuff.

Both sexes in geese are feathered exactly alike, which makes it difficult to distinguish ganders from geese, especially when young.

A dishonest egg dealer may fool a customer with the date stamped on the egg, but he cannot fool him on the contents more than once.

# PUBLIC ROADS

## CLAIMS FOR THE ROAD DRAG

Really Holding Back Construction of Good Roads, as Many Believe No Work Is Needed.

In an article on "Split Log Drag and How to Use It to Obtain Best Results," Mr. Howard H. Gross, among other things, says:

"A good road is one that is good and serviceable 365 days in the year, a road whereon one may ride or drive with pleasure or have full load without strain upon the horse, vehicle or harness."

"To do this the road must have a hard, smooth surface and offer the minimum of resistance."

"An earth road may be an excellent one today and tomorrow a very bad one. It may be a delight in June and a fright in March. Such roads have the virtue of a balky horse, they are liable to fall when most wanted."

"The extravagant claims that have been made for the road drag are really holding back the building of good roads. Many have believed that all that was required to have good roads



A Good Pennsylvania Road.

was to go up and down a streak of mud once or twice, say 'presto,' and behold a good highway. This is sheer nonsense. This loud acclaim of a 'River-to-River road,' made good in an hour or so, is a myth. This famous road was greatly improved by the dragging, but it is not a good road, and never will be until it is thoroughly drained, properly graded and has a hard, durable wearing surface placed upon it."

## POOR ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE

American Farmer Pays 25 Cents Mile Per Ton for Carrying Farm Products to Market.

There are 2,100,000 miles of public roads in this country. Only 150,000 miles, or 7 per cent, are improved. All the rest can be fairly described as bad roads. The waste of our natural resources, reckless as it is, is nothing compared to the money waste brought about by this condition of our highways.

It costs the French peasant an average of 12 cents a mile per ton to haul his produce to market. It costs the American farmer an average of 25 cents a mile per ton, or 100 per cent more than the Frenchman. During the year 1905-1906 hauling of farm produce to shipping points amounted to between forty and forty-five million tons weight. The average haul was 9.4 miles. If the farmers could have done their hauling over French roads, instead of their own inferior ones they would have netted \$58,900,000 more on their crops.

But all the hauling to shipping points is not done by farmers by any means. The interstate commerce commission tells us that in all something like 250,000,000 tons are hauled for shipment every year. The willingness to move this immense volume of freight over poor roads, as against good roads such as France enjoys, costs the country a cool unnecessary \$305,000,000 a year.

These figures and facts come from the office of Logan Waller Page, the United States director of public works.

## BONDS IN NEW YORK STATE

Second Issue of \$50,000,000 Was Greatest Thing in Good Road History of Last Year.

The greatest thing in good roads history in 1912 was the action of New York in voting a second state bond issue of \$50,000,000. There was some opposition to the proposition, but it went through with a good majority. New York has led all other states in road improvement. Under the act of 1906 it issued \$50,000,000 worth of road bonds. This it spent at the rate of about \$5,000,000 a year. With what has been spent and with contracts made the whole sum has been disposed of, and so the new \$50,000,000 comes in to continue the work. These huge sums have enabled New York to more than double her mileage of improved roads and to project large plans for trunk lines. Incidentally, it means an increase in the direct tax of about \$2,500,000 yearly.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

## LESSON FOR MARCH 8

### WATCHFULNESS.

(Temperance Lesson.)

LESSON TEXT—"Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching."—Luke 12:37.

The words of Jesus are the greatest authority the believer has upon which to found his belief in the Second Coming. Some refuse to have much to do with this important theme because others have perverted it or else "overly emphasized it" yet in the 260 chapters in the New Testament there are 318 distinct references to this theme, a far greater proportion than is placed upon some of the doctrines upon which whole denominations have been founded.

### Relative Value.

I. The exhortation to watch, vv. 35-40. This is the beginning of a new paragraph. Jesus has been showing the relative value of material possessions and the Kingdom of God and epitomizes his teaching in v. 34. He now sets before his disciples what shall their attitude towards him during his absence (II. Pet. 3:11, 12 R. V., Titus 2:13; II. Tim. 4:8). Thus to be watchful seems to contradict his suggestions about anxiety. We need to remember, however, that the child of the Kingdom is in entirely new relationship with the world. His desire is not for self enrichment but rather to be in such relations with God as his rights demand and thus to bring to others their highest good. This parable epitomizes opportunity. Rightly to make use of none's opportunities spells happiness for the disciple when he the king shall appear. The evidence that we are watching for his appearing consists of the readiness of the individual who is or is not watching. v. 35; I. Pet. 1:13. Jesus knocks at the individual heart (Rev. 3:20) but when he comes 'it will be to be present at a feast, v. 36. We cannot contract this time and there is no call to service tomorrow. Lions fight, ready for the battle or for the race, and lamps burning, (light is always the result of something being consumed), are today's visible evidence of continuous service.

### Peter's Question.

II. The explanation to Peter, vv. 41-48. Between this parable and the one which follows, Peter interrupts by asking the question, "Lord, speakest thou this parable unto us, or even unto all?" That which follows is his answer to that question but it is also a continuance of the teaching just given. In this part Jesus refers to stewards (bond-servants) that it is their supreme business to seek the Kingdom by selling in order to give. The one work of a servant is to give to the members of an household, each in due season his portion of the father's bountiful grace. John 21:15-17; I. Pet. 5:2; Jer. 3:15. There are many deceitful servants who first feed themselves, or feed only a portion of the household, or who feed chaff rather than bread, even the true bread of life, I. Pet. 2:2; 4:10, 11. Jesus teaches us that each bond-servant shall likewise be judged and that suddenly.

III. The exhortation. Jesus Christ here presents to us the fact that we shall all be judged. That the measure of our reward or of our punishment is dependent upon the measure of our knowledge and of our opportunity, James 4:17. To him to whom much is given, of him shall much be required. Our present responsibility is that of being ready for the coming of the King and of his Kingdom. The expression of that readiness is evidenced by our lives of service. There are of course many other phases of service not included in this parable, but our Lord is emphasizing opportunity, stewardship, service, watchfulness. In order to fulfill our service we must enter into fellowship with the King in his reign, and those who enter into that fellowship, who are faithful, he will reward vv. 37, 43. The measure of our punishment is conditioned upon the measure of our knowledge (v. 48) and our knowledge can be enlarged as we use our opportunities.

IV. The Golden Text, (v. 37). Is intended to fix our attention upon the acts of our Lord when he shall return. It seems astonishing that he shall compel those whom he finds watching to seat themselves that he may gird himself and serve them. Here we gird ourselves that we may serve him by serving others (Matt. 25:40). But in that tomorrow the day of his victory, he will gird himself and serve those who have been watchfulness and obedient servants. This is a suggestion of the exceeding grace mentioned by the Apostle Paul, Rom. 11:33.

V. The Temperance Lesson is suggested by the conduct of those who are not watching for the King's appearing (v. 45). They were indulging in the animal pleasures of the moment. The Kingdom of God is not in eating and drinking but consists of righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit, Rom. 14:17. The effect of intemperance on the death rates, on the next generation, from an economic standpoint or viewed from any angle, is only the result of the most criminal shortsightedness. A clear apprehension of the fact of the imminence of his return would change all lives.

## WELL-PROTECTED HENHOUSE

Layers Require Shelter From Cold Windy Blasts—Fowls Reciprocate by Producing More Eggs.

It is astonishing how much cold can get into a building through a few small cracks or a broken frame of glass, says the New England Homestead.

We built a henhouse four years ago, and the boards have shrunk so we could see through between some of them. One morning we found the snow had sifted in in little piles all around our choice birds that we are depending on for winter eggs.

We never can bear to see anything suffer with the cold, so we at once bought some patent roofing and covered the house, making all the laps airtight with the cement that comes with it.

Then I got a bag of cement and went all around the wall that the house stood on and painted up every crack and crevice I could find, and my, what a difference it made!

The next morning, although the weather was colder than before, it was like going into a cellar, it was so warm



Prize Winning Leghorn.

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MAIN STREET

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### Berea, Kentucky



## TWO SESSIONS ARE PROPOSED

(Continued from Page One.)

effluent courts, in all penal cases where the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$20, and jurisdiction concurrent with circuit courts in all cases where the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$100 or imprisonment not in excess of 60 days, or both. It also provides that county judges shall have concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts in all misdemeanor cases where the punishment is not over a fine of \$100, imprisonment for 60 days, or both. The law is designated for the trial, by county judges, of prisoners in jail waiting trial or indictment in circuit court.

## State Amends Insurance Bill.

The Glenn fire insurance bill, giving to the state rating board the power to supervise fire insurance rates and contracts, and to employ experts to determine the fairness of these contracts and rates, passed the senate by a vote of 23 to 13. It previously had passed the house. As amended the bill does not give the rating board the right to fix flat rates. The bill provides for a levy of one per cent on the premiums collected from fire insurance in this state to pay the salaries of the experts. It will raise a revenue of \$42,000, it is said. The regulation of mutual employees' liability insurance companies and giving the insurance commissioner the right to investigate all complaints filed against life insurance companies are provided in two measures introduced by Senator Coburn.

## Many Passes for Solons.

That hundreds of passes have been given to members of the legislature during the session of the legislature was testified to before the house probe committee. Robert Fleming, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and Garrett Wall, of the C. & O. railway, testified that they had given so many passes to the members that they could not estimate the number. They were ordered to produce the stubs of the pass books. Representative Guthrie Cole, chairman of the committee, stated that steps will be taken to make public the number of passes given.

## Cut in Fare Proposed.

One of the interesting measures now before the legislature is that of Representative Stone, of Crittenden county, limiting passenger fare aboard railroad trains in Kentucky to 2 cents a mile. A substitute, increasing the maximum rate to 2 1/2 cents a mile and providing for universal mileage books was offered, and ordered printed.

## The Morning After.

Jokes are never as funny in the morning as they are at 11:30 the night before.—Toledo Blade.

## CAPITAL CHAT

The bill of Senator Durham to prohibit hazing in educational institutions and the measure to add the elements of agriculture and domestic science to the common school curriculum received favorable reports.

Favorable report was made on bills to require each county to have a depository for public funds; relating to lien of employees and material men on real estate, and the bill requiring semi-monthly payments of wages.

Representative Poteet, of Larue county, offered a joint resolution in the house, which lies over, placing the general assembly on record as favoring the turning over of Lincoln farm, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, to the government. At present the farm is being maintained by the Lincoln Farm association.

The house went into committee of the whole to hear Dr. N. A. Palmer, Dr. W. E. Arnold, and Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They submitted a fifty-foot banner, upon which were attached petitions asking for the submission of the question to the people.

Senator Tunis, who introduced a bill appropriating \$90,000 for the construction of new buildings at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane in Lexington, accompanied it with a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing for a full investigation of the needs of the institution by a joint legislative committee.

Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, asked that an appropriation of \$10,000 every quarter for the Confederate Home be continued for four years.

## UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued from Page One.)

pine Islands if the present supervision continues.

He says, "It may not have been true that a promise was given the Filipinos for self-government when the treaty was made with Aguinaldo, but I maintain that the American people have no Divine call to set up a government against the will of these people. They want immediate independence and told me so when I was Secretary of War. They would be happier even with self-inflictions if free than under existing conditions."

## MADISON COUNTY

### Big Hill

Big Hill, March 3.—On account of the cold weather people are not stirring very much so there are not many news items for Big Hill.

Mr. Henry Green, who has been sick, is well again.

Miss Lucy Hayes and Reo were shopping in Richmond last Saturday.

Uncle Joe Reece is not very well.

Mr. J. A. Hunter and James Green have bought the Steve Green farm on Red Lick.

Mrs. Phillip Hayes, who has been sick, is better.

Mrs. Henry Farley has been sick for some time but is some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Settle are the proud parents of a son, born the 28th of Feb. His name is Edgar.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Settle have returned from Welchburg, where they have been to see Mrs. Settle's mother, who had a severe stroke of paralysis. She is yet seriously ill.

Most of the sick here are well.

### Hickory Plain

Hickory Plain, March 1.—Mr. B. S. Terrill passed through here yesterday enroute to Richmond with a bunch of cattle for court day.

Miss Lucie Cockran entertained a few of her friends Saturday night with a rook party, after which refreshments were served.

Mr. Earl Maupin of Covell, Ill. returned home a few days ago after an extended visit with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Pall Cornelison of Richmond, who came Friday for a visit with home folks, returned Saturday, accompanied by his mother and cousin, Mary Adams, of Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Maupin and Mr. Kiah McKeenan and wife spent Sunday with Mrs. Dan Maupin.

Mr. Reed Cornelison of Bytewton visited his mother-in-law last week.

Mr. Pal Lewis and wife were guests of Mrs. Hill over Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Bush have just returned from a visit to their nephew, Mr. James Walker Covington and family, and Mr. Lee Maupin, who is very seriously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Covington at Waco.

Miss Anna Roberts of Mote is attending school at Richmond.

## Walnut Meadow Pike

Mr. W. A. Ogg, who has been ill for a few weeks, is better.

Mr. C. S. Anderson and family have an attack of grip.

Mrs. Renie Ogg has fair health this winter for one of her age.

Little Cecil Ogg is still improving.

Mr. E. B. Ogg was in Berea on business Saturday.

Rev. J. W. Lambert of Slate Lick filled his regular appointment at Turners' Chapel Sunday.

We are having very cold weather here at this writing. Peach crop will be short here. Most trees are dead, caused by drought last summer.

## Slate Lick

Slate Lick.—The weather and the roads continue bad at this writing. Gay Lunsford says the cross tie business is very good. He bought one thousand last week.

Mr. Chas. Edster is slowly improving.

H. J. Parks is some better.

The wife of Mr. Tom Croucher continues poorly.

Mrs. Nettie Wyatt and son, Herbert, visited her father, Mr. Chas. Edster, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Parks visited Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Parks last Sunday; also Mrs. Ada Calaway.

Mr. E. N. McCormick is with home folks for a few days.

Mrs. Chas. McCord of Paris is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. N. McCormick, at Slate Lick.

Mrs. Ada Calaway returned to her home at Paris last week.

Mr. and Mrs. June Fowler of Berea visited their mother, Mrs. Emma McCormick last week.

Farewell to February with her sleet and snow and welcome March with her wind and weather.

## Coyle

Coyle, Feb. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Arch Murray were shopping in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Fairy Chasteen and sister and Mr. Elden Baker were the guests of the Misses Lula and Grace Simpson last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Todd are the proud parents of a big girl. Her name is Virginia. Also, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jase Hudson a ten-pound boy.

Miss Bessie Powell who has been visiting her parents of this place returned to Illinois where she will be for awhile.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rogers gave the young folks a dance last Saturday night.

Miss Oney Todd is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arch Murray, at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rice spent Friday with Mrs. Lenah Murray.

Mr. Earl Todd, who is in school at Berea, visited home folks Sunday and Monday.

Nettie Powell, who has been visiting in Richmond, has returned home.

Mrs. Will Todd is very sick at this writing.

Mr. Jesse Simpson has returned to Illinois, where he will work the rest of the year.

The school at Speedwell is progressing nicely with fourteen attendants.

Mr. Edd Young has bought Lincoln Lamb's property and is going to sell goods. We wish him much success.

## Harts

Mr. T. J. Lake was in Richmond Wednesday and Thursday on business.

Luther Kindred and wife and Wade Coyle went to Hamilton the first of the week.

Leslie McQueen will move to the Ponder farm near Rollie Davis' residence now owned by Mr. Will Flannery of Berea.

Miss Nettie Kinney is planning to go to Cincinnati to work in a millinery store.

John Davis gave the young folks a social Friday night, Feb. 25th, in honor of Forest Dowden's birthday.

Mr. A. C. Hart of Disputanta visited T. J. Lake Saturday and Sunday.

Lake and Eversole, the picture men, have just returned from Livingston where they have been delivering pictures and frames.

Mr. Stanley Payne and sister, Ruth, passed through en route to Wallacton to visit their sister, Mrs. Tiny Williams.

Forest Dowden called at Mr. Geo. Anderson's Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kindred and Wade Coyle have gone to Hamilton, Ohio.

## Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Mar. 2.—We are having snow storms very frequently in Dreyfus.

Mrs. Nan Lunsford of Berea is visiting her brother at this place.

Rev. G. W. Childers preached Saturday and Sunday at the Baptist Church.

Miss Flossie Baker is planning to



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You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

go to Berea Hospital to take a course in nursing. We congratulate Miss Baker on her good determination.

Mrs. Wm. Jones is very sick. Jessie, the little daughter of Mrs. Riddel, is sick with pneumonia.

Jack and Eliza Lunsford accompanied their father to Sand Gap Saturday where he filled his appointment at the Christian Church.

Carl Lunsford sold his farm to Jett Ashcraft and has moved to his father's farm, purchased a few weeks ago from Joe Gatliff.

D. W. Stone, Field Worker for Kentucky Christian Bible School Association, of Grayson, Ky., is expected at this place Monday night to give a lecture on Bible school work.

Mrs. Sara Lunsford is sick with rheumatism.

Much success to The Citizen.

## Silver Creek

Silver Creek, March 2.—Winter still continues and the roads are the worst they have been for years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bratcher, who have been sick for the past two weeks, are slowly improving.

Miss Mable Johnson entertained quite a number of her friends at her home last Saturday night. All report a fine time.

Mrs. Bob Harris and two children spent last Saturday with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Will Davis.

Mr. Forest Dowden and Mr. Carl McClure spent Sunday with Alfred and Poy Gadd.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson and three children spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davis.

Miss Brownie Kellie is visiting her Aunt, Mrs. Jim Bratcher.

Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Silver Creek.

## Kingston

Kingston, March 2.—Mrs. Ella Stivers is very sick at this writing. Miss Fairy Settle of Big Hill is visiting her friends and relatives at this place this week.

Mabel and Lelia Flannery and Suda Powell, who are in school at Berea, spent a few days with their parents at this place.

Mr. Ervine Maupin of Lafollette, Tenn., is spending a few weeks with his mother, Mrs. Julia Winburn.

Mr. Russel Doty made a business trip to Berea Saturday.

Miss Jessie Young spent Friday with her sister, Lydia, who is in school at Richmond.

Mr. John Powell has bought the Baldwin property on East Main St., Richmond, Ky., for \$6,500 and will move to it some time this month.

Miss Nannie Morris, who has been visiting relatives in Nicholasville for some time, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Letcher Warren of Richmond is spending this week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Marcum.

Mr. Lee Peters sold a team of horses to James Murray for \$300.

Miss Ora Flannery is progressing nicely with her school, having good attendance regardless of the bad weather. Honor roll for month of February is as follows: 8th grade, Rhoda E. Todd, Elizabeth W. Flannery, Mitchell Bell Todd; 7th grade, John Marcum, Ollie B. Murray, Lydia Mae Todd, Leona Webb and Annie W. Terrill; 4th grade, William Thomas Eager and Louise Gitmore; 2nd grade, Tommie Christopher Terrill.

## Literary Food.

"I want to feed on literature. What authors would you recommend to give me a literary appetite?"

"I think if I were you I would begin with Hogg, Lamb and Bacon."—Baltimore American.

Miss Flossie Baker is planning to

## WORLD NEWS.

(Continued from Page One.)

riots and disturbances which are the outcome of acute feeling against the municipal taxes. Barricades have been thrown up in the streets, and there are prospects of serious strife.

## American Surgery Ahead

In a lecture delivered at Paris by Prof. Truffler, who has just returned from a visit to American hospitals, on the difference between French and American surgery, the admission was virtually made that American surgery and American hospitals are superior. He noted the contrast between the \$240,000 given in France for the maintenance of hospitals with the \$4,000,000 given in America for the same purpose. He gave great praise to the Rockefeller Institute, and stated that American laboratories for scientific surgery are in contestably superior. His investigations brought him to the conclusion that France had nothing to offer post graduate medical students.

## Aviators Killed at Jerusalem

Two young Turkish aviators who were attempting a flight from Constantinople to Alexandria, Egypt, were killed by the breaking down of their airplane in mid-air between Damascus and Jerusalem as they fell with it from a high altitude.

## House of Lords Debates Sale of Titles

During the past week there has been a very active debate in the House of Lords of the traffic in titles. Some of these are honors worthily bestowed, but many of them are granted to men who make large contributions for party purposes. The present government has rather taken the lead in the traffic in so-called honors. It has created 63 peers, about one-sixth of the total number of barons, although this order has existed for 600 years. It simply means the giving of wealth an undue influence.

## British Ministry Face a Crisis

There seems to be a general admission that the British Ministry is facing a very unusual crisis. The attitude of the labor party toward the existing condition in S. Africa which resulted in the deportation of Englishmen for the offense of engineering strikes, is becoming a matter for serious consideration.

The condition of things in regard to the Home Rule Bill is of itself a greater problem than any Ministry has faced in later years. Between the two a critical condition is very rapidly drawing near. As to what the outcome will be, predictions vary.

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(By Rev. Chas. Spurgeon Knight.)

Others are doing so. One agent who has been working but a short time has taken orders for 100 books. You can do the same. Notice our liberal rates to agents given below.

The book contains 224 pages and 40 illustrations, and touches every phase of life from the cradle to the grave. The chapter on Sanitation and Health, and the bulletins on canning vegetables and raising corn alone are worth many times the price of the book. Besides all this it contains much valuable information on the subjects of Farming, Fruit Growing, Heredity, Temperance, Habit forming and Home making, and closes with two strong sermons and a most interesting supplement. The book sells itself. Price 35c.

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## Read the Daily Moving Picture Story in The Chicago Tribune

Read "The Adventures of Kathlyn" in the The Chicago Sunday Tribune



## Cy Whittaker's Place

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

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### SYNOPSIS.

Congressman Heman Atkins wants to buy Cy Whittaker's place. Cy unexpectedly returns to his boyhood home.

Every one in Bayport venerates and fears Atkins except Cy. Atkins opposes the selection of Miss Phoebe Dawes as teacher.

Cy champions Phoebe Dawes against Atkins, and she is elected teacher. Cy engages Mrs. Beasley as housekeeper.

Cy discharges Mrs. Beasley. Emily Richards Thomas, aged eight, arrives at Cy's place.

She is an orphan and has come to live with him, although he did not invite her to do so.

Cy is furious, but he grows fond of her and keeps her. He nicknames her "Bos'n," and she learns to love him.

Miss Phoebe Dawes and Captain Cy save Emily from an ugly cow. The captain admires the teacher.

Captain Cy, to help Phoebe, decides to run as a candidate for membership on the school committee.

Captain Cy invites Congressman Atkins to Emily's birthday party, and the lawmaker decides to accept.

Congressman Atkins gets a severe shock when he learns the last name and identity of the girl Emily. A mysterious stranger arrives at Cy Whittaker's place.

The stranger attacks Miss Phoebe, and Captain Cy rescues her after a scene of considerable violence.

A tempestuous town meeting occurs. Congressman Atkins makes the mysterious stranger his friend. The latter turns out to be a drunkard, one Thomas, who is the father of little Emily. Captain Cy is defeated for school commissioner.

A fight occurs between Captain Cy and Thomas. Legal troubles arise over Captain Cy's guardianship of Emily.

Miss Phoebe visits the Widow Beasley. Phoebe investigates some matters pertaining to the past.

Captain Cy confronts Atkins. Atkins confesses that he has robbed little Emily of thousands of dollars. Captain Cy returns home.

"S-s-h-h! You know I've got the proofs. They were easy enough to get once I happened on the track of 'em. Lord sakes, Heman, I ain't a fool! What's the use of your pretendin' to be one? There's the deed out in Frisco, with yours and John's name on it. There's the records to prove the sale. There's the receipt for the \$75,000 signed by you on behalf of yourself and your partner's widow. There's old man Everdeen alive and competent to testify. There's John Thayer's will on file over to Orham. Proofs! Why, you thief, if it's proofs you want I've got enough to send you to state prison for the rest of your life! Don't you dare say 'proofs' to me again! Heman Atkins, you owe me, as Bos'n's guardian, \$37,500, with interest since 1854. What you goin' to do about it?"

Here was one ray, a feeble ray, of light.

"You're not her guardian," cried Atkins. "The courts have thrown you out, and your appeal won't stand either. If any money is due it belongs to her father. She isn't of age! No, sir, her father!"

Captain Cy's patience had been giving away. Now he lost it altogether. He strode across the room and shook his forefinger in his victim's face.

"So!" he cried. "That's your tack, is it? By the big dipper, you go to her father—just you go to him and tell him! Just hint to him that you owe his daughter thirty-odd thousand dollars and see what he'll do. Good heavens above, he was ready to sell her out to me for \$50 worth of sand bank in Orham—almost ready, he was, till you offered a higher price to him to fight. Why, he'll have your hide nailed up on the barn door! If you don't pay him every red copper down on the nail he'll wring you dry. And then he'll blackmail you forever and ever, amen—unless, of course, I go home and stop the blackmail by printing my story in the Breeze. I've a precious good mind to do it. By the Almighty, I will do it unless you come off that high horse of yours and talk like a man."

And then the monument fell—fell prostrate, with a sickly, pitiful crash. If we of Bayport could have seen our congressman then! The great man, great no longer, broke down completely. He cried like a baby. It was all true—all true. He had not meant to steal at first. He had been led into using the money in his business. Then he had meant to send it to the heirs, but he didn't know their whereabouts. Captain Cy smiled at this excuse. And now he couldn't pay—he couldn't. He had hardly that sum in the world. He had lost money in stocks. His property in the south had gone to the bad. He would be ruined. He would have to go to prison. He was getting to be an old man. And there was Alicia, his daughter! Think of her! Think of the disgrace! And so on, over and over, with the one recurring burden—what was the captain going to do—what was he going to do? It was a miserable, dreadful exhibition, and Captain Cy could feel no pride in his triumph.

"There, there!" he said at last. "Stop it, man; stop it, for goodness sakes! Pull yourself together. I guess we can fix it up somehow. I ain't goin' to be too hard on you. If it wasn't for your meanness in bein' willin' to let Bos'n suffer her life long with that drunken beast of a dad of hers I'd feel almost like tellin' you to get up and forget it. But that's got to be stopped. Now, you listen to me."

Heman listened. He was on his knees beside the bed, his face buried in his arms, and his gray hair, the

leoline Atkins hair, which he was wont to toss backward in the heated periods of his eloquence, tumbled and dragged. Captain Cy looked down at him.

"This whole business about Bos'n must be stopped," he said, "and stopped right off. You tell your lawyers to drop the case. Her dad is only hangin' around because you pay him to. He don't want her; he don't care



CAPTAIN CY LOOKED DOWN AT HIM.

what becomes of her. If you pay him enough he'll go, won't he, and not come back?"

The congressman raised his head.

"Why, yes," he faltered; "I think he will. Yes, I think I could arrange that. But, Cyrus—"

The captain held up his hand.

"I intend to look out for Bos'n," he said. "She cares for me more'n any one else in the world. She's as much to me as my own child ever could be, and I'll see that she is happy and provided for. I'm religious enough to believe she was sent to me, and I intend to stick to my trust. As for the money—"

"Yes, yes—the money?"

"Well, I won't be too hard on you that way, either. We'll talk that over later on. Maybe we can arrange for you to pay it a little at a time. You can sign a paper showin' that you owe it, and we'll fix the payin' to suit all hands. Tain't as if the child was in want. I've got some money of my own, and what's mine's hers. I think we needn't worry about the money part."

"God bless you, Cyrus! I—"

"Yes, all right. I'm sure your askin' for the blessin' 'll be a great help. Now, you do your part and I'll do mine. No one knows of this business but me. I didn't tell Everdeen a word. He don't know why I hustled out there and back nor why I asked so many questions. And he ain't the kind to pry into what don't concern him. So you're pretty safe, I cal'late. Now, if you don't mind, I wish you'd run along home. I'm—I'm used up, sort of."

Mr. Atkins arose from his knees. Even then, broken as he was—he looked ten years older than when he entered the room—he could hardly believe what he had just heard.

"You mean," he faltered—Cyrus, do you mean that—that you're not going to reveal this—this?"

"That I'm not goin' to tell on you? Yup; that's what I mean. You get rid of Thomas and squelch that law case and I'll keep mum. You can trust me for that."

"But—but, Cyrus, the people at home? Your story in the Breeze? You're not?"

"No; they needn't know, either. It'll be between you and me."

"God bless you! I'll never forget!"

"That's right. You mustn't forget. It's the one thing you mustn't do. And, see here, you're boss of the political fleet in Bayport; you steer the school committee now. Phoebe Dawes ain't too popular with that committee. I'd see that she was popularized."

"Yes, yes; she shall be. She shall not be disturbed. Is there anything else I can do?"

"Why, yes, I guess there is. Speakin' of popularity made me think of it. That harbor appropriation had better go through."

A very faint tinge of color came into the congressman's chalky face. He hesitated in his reply.

"I—I don't know about that, Cyrus," he said. "The bill will probably be voted on in a few days. It is made up and—"

"Then I'd strain a pint and make it over. I'd work real hard on it. I'm sorry about that sugar river, but I cal'late Bayport 'll have to come first. Yes, it'll have to, Heman; it sartain will."

The reference to the "sugar river" was the final straw. Evidently this man knew everything.

"I—I'll try my best," affirmed Heman. "Thank you, Cyrus. You have been more merciful than I had a right to expect."

"Yes, I guess I have. Why do I do it? He smiled and shook his head.

"Well, I don't know. For two reasons maybe—first, I'd hate to be responsible for tipplin' over such a sky towerin' idol as you've been to make ruins for Angle Phinney and the other blackbirds to peck at and caw over, and second—well, it does sound presumin', don't it? But I kind of pity you. Say, Heman," he added, with a chuckle, "that's a kind of distinction in a way, ain't it? A good many folks have burrahed over you and worshiped you. Some of 'em, I guess likely, have envied you; but, by the big dipper, I do believe I'm the only one in this round world that ever pitied you! Goodbye! The elevator's right down the hall."

It required some resolution for the Honorable Atkins to walk down that corridor and press the elevator button.

But he did it somehow. A guest came out of one of the rooms and approached him as he stood there. It was a man he knew. Heman squared his shoulders and set every nerve and muscle.

"Good evening, Mr. Atkins," said the man. "A miserable night, isn't it?"

"Miserable, indeed," replied the congressman. The strength in his voice surprised him. The man passed on. Heman descended in the elevator and walked steadily through the crowded lobby and out to the curb, where his cab was waiting. The driver noticed nothing strange in his fare's appearance. He noticed nothing strange when the Atkins residence was reached and its tenant mounted the stone steps and opened the door with his latch-key. But if he had seen the dignified form collapse in a library chair and moan and rock back and forth until the morning hours he would have wondered very much indeed.

Meanwhile Captain Cy, coughing and shivering by the radiator, had been summoned from that warm haven by a knock at his door. A bell-boy stood at the threshold, holding a brown envelope in his hand.

"The clerk sent this up to you, sir," he said. "It came a week ago. When you went away you didn't leave any address, and whatever letters came for you were sent back to Bayport, Mass. The clerk says you registered from there, sir. But he kept this telegram. It was in your box, and the day clerk forgot to give it to you this afternoon."

The captain tore open the envelope. The telegram was from his lawyer, Mr. Peabody. It was dated a week before and read as follows:

Come home at once. Important.

### CHAPTER XXII.

THE blizzard began that night. Bayport had a generous allowance of storms and gales during a winter, although, as a usual thing, there is more rain than snow and more wind than either. But we can count with certainty on at least one blizzard between November and April, and about the time when Captain Cy, feverish and ill, the delayed telegram in his pocket and a great fear in his heart, boarded the sleeper of the eastbound train at Washington, snow was beginning to fall in our village.

Next morning, when Georgianna came downstairs to prepare Bos'n's breakfast—the housekeeper had ceased to "go home nights" since the captain's absence—the world outside was a tumbled, driving whirl of white. The woodshed and barn, dimly seen through the smother, were but gray shapes, emerging now and then only to be wiped from the vision as by a great flapping cloth wielded by the mighty hand of the wind. The old house shook in the blasts, the window panes rattled as if handfuls of small shot were being thrown against them, and the carpet on the floor of the dining room puffed up in miniature billows.

School was out of the question, and Bos'n, her breakfast eaten, prepared to put in a cozy day with her dolls and Christmas playthings.

"When do you s'pose Uncle Cyrus will get home?" she asked of the housekeeper. She had asked the same thing at least three times a day during the fortnight, and Georgianna's answer was always just as unsatisfactory:

"I don't know, dearie, I'm sure. He'll be here pretty soon, though, don't you fret."

"Oh, I ain't going to fret. I know he'll come. He said he would, and Uncle Cy always does what he says he will."

About 12 Asaph made his appearance, a white statue.

"Godfrey scissored!" he panted, shaking his snow-plastered cap over the coal hod. "Say, this is one of 'em, ain't it? Don't know's I ever see more of a one. Drift out by the front fence pretty nigh up to my waist. This'll be a nasty night along the Orham beach. The life savers 'll have their hands full. Whew! I'm about tuckered out."

"Been to the postoffice?" asked Georgianna in a low tone.

"Yup, I been there. Mornin' mail just this minute sorted. Train's two hours late. Gabe says more'n likely the evenin' train won't be able to get through at all if this keeps up."

"Was there anything from?"

Mr. Tidwell glanced at Bos'n and shook his head.

"Not a word," he said. "Funny, ain't it? It don't seem a bit like him. And he can't be to Washington, because all them letters came back. I—I swan to man, I'm beguinin' to get worried."

"Worried? I'm pretty worried crazy! What does Phoebe Dawes say?"

"She don't say much. It's pretty tough, when everything else is workin' out so fine, thanks to her, to have this happen. No; she don't say much, but she acts pretty solemn."

"Say, Mr. Tidwell?"

"Yes—what is it?"

"You don't s'pose anything that happened betwixt her and Cap'n Whittaker that afternoon is responsible for—"

for his stayin' away so, do you? You know what he told me to tell her—about her not comin' here?"

Asaph fidgeted with the wet cap. "Aw, that ain't nothin'," he stammered—"that is, I hope it ain't. I did say somethin' to him that—but Phoebe understands. She's a smart woman."

"You haven't told them boardin' house tattletales about the—Emmie, you go fetch me a card of matches from the kitchen, won't you—of what's been found out about that Thomas thing?"

"Course I ain't. Didn't Peabody say not to tell a soul till we was sure? S'pose I'd tell Keurrah and Angie?"

Might's well paint it on a sign and be done with it. No, no! I've kept mum, and you do the same. Well, I must be goin'. Hope to goodness we hear some good news from Whit by tomorrow."

But when tomorrow came news of any kind was unobtainable. No trains could get through, and the telephone and telegraph wires were out of commission owing to the great storm. Bayport was buried under a white coverlet three feet thick on a level, which shone in the winter sun as if powdered with diamond dust. The street shoveling brigade, meaning most of the active male citizens, was busy with plows and shovels. Simmons was deserted in the evening, for most of the regular habitues went to bed after supper tired out.

Two days of this; then Gabe Lumley, his depot wagon replaced by a sleigh, drove the panting Daniel into the yard of the Cy Whittaker place. Gabe was much excited. He had news of importance to communicate and was puffed up in consequence.

"The wire's all right again, Georgianna," he said to the housekeeper, who had hurried to the door to meet him. "Fust message just come through. Guess who it's for?"

"Stop your foolishness, Gabe Lumley!" ordered Miss Taylor. "Hand over that telegram this minute! Don't you stop to talk! Hand it over!"

Gabe didn't intend to be "corked" thus prematurely.

"It's pretty important news, Georgianna," he declared. "Kind of bad news too. I think I'd ought to prepare you for it sort of. When Cap'n Obed Pepper died!"

"Died! For the land sakes! What are you sayin'? Give me that, you fool head! Give it to me!"

She snatched the telegram from him and tore it open. It was not as bad as it might have been, but it was bad enough. Lawyer Peabody wired that Captain Cyrus Whittaker was at his home in Ostable sick in bed and threatened with pneumonia.

Captain Cy, hurrying homeward in response to the attorney's former telegram, had reached Boston the day of the blizzard. He had taken the train for Bayport that afternoon. The train had reached Ostable after 9 o'clock that night, but could get no farther. The captain, burning with fever and torn by chills, had wallowed through the drifts to his lawyer's home and collapsed on his doorstep. Now he was very ill and at times delirious.

For two weeks he lay, fighting off the threatened attack of pneumonia. But he won the fight, and at last word came to the anxious ones at Bayport that he was past the danger point and would pull through. There was rejoicing at the Cy Whittaker place. The board of strategy came and performed an impromptu war dance around the dining room table.

"Whee-e!" shouted Bailey Bangs, tossing Bos'n above his head. "Your Uncle Cy's weathered the Horn and is bound for clear water now. Three cheers for our side! We'll give him a reception when we get him back here!"

"Won't we?" crowed Asaph. "Well, I just guess we will! You ought to hear Angie and the rest of 'em chant hymns of glory about him. A body'd think they always knew he was the salt of the earth. Maybe I don't rub it in a little, hey? Oh, no, maybe not."

"And Heman?" chimed in Mr. Bangs. "And Heman? Would you ever believe he'd change so all of a sudden? Bully old Whit! I can mention his name now without Ketury's landin' on me to make a snowslide. Whee! I say whee-e-e!"

He continued to say it, and Georgianna and Asaph said what amounted to the same thing. A change had come over our Bayport social atmosphere, a marvelous change. And at Simmons' and—more wonderful still—at Tad Simmons' barber shop plans were being made and perfected for proceedings in which Cyrus Whittaker was to play the most prominent part.

Meanwhile the convalescence went on at a rapid rate. As soon as he was permitted to talk Captain Cy began to question his lawyer. How about the appeal? Had Atkins done anything further? The answers were satisfactory. The case had been dropped—the Honorable Heman had announced its withdrawal. He had said that he had changed his mind and should not continue to espouse the Thomas cause. In fact, he seemed to have whirled completely about on his pedestal and, like a compass, now pointed only in one direction—toward his "boyhood friend" and present neighbor, Cyrus Whittaker.

"It's perfectly astounding," commented Peabody. "What in the world, captain, did you do to him while you were in Washington?"

"Oh, nothin' much," was the rather disinterested answer. "Him and me had a talk, and he saw the error of his ways, I cal'late. How's Bos'n today? Did you give her my love when you phoned?"

"So far as the case is concerned," went on the lawyer. "I think we should have won that, anyway. It's a curious thing. Thomas has disappeared. How he got word or who he got it from I don't know, but he must have, and he's gone somewhere, no one knows where. And yet I'm not certain that we were on the right trail. It seemed certain a week ago, but now—"

The captain had not been listening. He was thinking. Thomas had gone, had he? Good! Heman was living up to his promises. And Bos'n, God bless her, was free from that danger.

"Have you heard from Emmie? I asked you," he repeated.

He would not listen to anything further concerning Thomas either then or later. He was sick of the whole busi-

ness, he declared, and now that everything was all right didn't wish to talk about it again. He asked nothing about the appropriation, and the lawyer, acting under strict orders, did not mention it.

Only once did Captain Cy inquire concerning a person in his home town who was not a member of his household.

"How is—er—how's the teacher?" he inquired one morning.

"How's who?"

"Why, Phoebe Dawes, the school-teacher. Smart, is she?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, she has been the most!"

The doctor came in just then, and the interview terminated. It was not resumed, because that afternoon Mr. Peabody started for Boston on a business trip, to be gone some time.

And at last came the great day, the day when Captain Cy was to be taken home. He was up and about, had been out for several short walks and was very nearly his own self again. He was in good spirits, too, at times, but had fits of seeming depression which under the circumstances were unexplainable. The doctor thought they were due to his recent illness and forbade questioning.

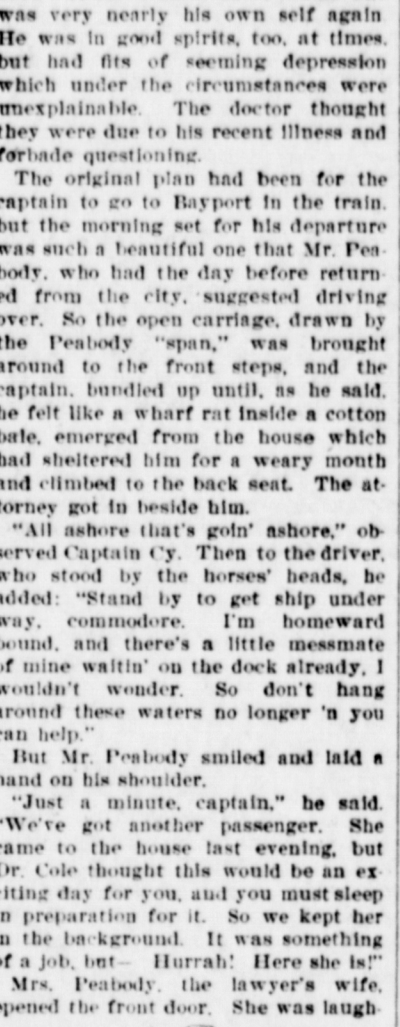
The original plan had been for the captain to go to Bayport in the train, but the morning set for his departure was such a beautiful one that Mr. Peabody, who had the day before returned from the city, suggested driving over. So the open carriage, drawn by the Peabody "span," was brought around to the front steps, and the captain, bundled up until, as he said, he felt like a wharf rat inside a cotton bale, emerged from the house which had sheltered him for a weary month and climbed to the back seat. The attorney got in beside him.

"All ashore that's goin' ashore," observed Captain Cy. Then to the driver, who stood by the horses' heads, he added: "Stand by to get ship under way, commodore. I'm homeward bound, and there's a little messmate of mine waitin' on the dock already. I wouldn't wonder. So don't hang around these waters no longer 'n you can help."

But Mr. Peabody smiled and laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Just a minute, captain," he said. "We've got another passenger. She came to the house last evening, but Dr. Cole thought this would be an exciting day for you, and you must sleep in preparation for it. So we kept her in the background. It was something of a job, but—Hurray! Here she is!"

Mrs. Peabody, the lawyer's wife, opened the front door. She was laugh-



ing. The next moment a small figure shot past her down the steps and into the carriage like a red hooded bomb-shell.

"Uncle Cyrus!" she screamed joyously. "Uncle Cyrus, it's me! Here I am!"

And Captain Cy, springing up and, shedding wraps and robes, received the bombshell with open arms and hugged it tight.

"Bos'n!" he shouted. "By the big dipper, Bos'n! Why, you little—you—"

CHAPTER XXIII.

THAT was a wonderful ride. Emily sat in the captain's lap—

he positively refused to let her sit beside him on the seat, although Peabody urged it, fearing the child might tire him—and her tongue rattled like a sewing machine. She had a thousand things to tell—about her school, about Georgianna, about her dolls, about Lonesome, the cat, and how many mice he had caught, and about the big snowstorm.

"Georgianna wanted me to stay at home and wait for you, Uncle Cy," she said, "but I teased and teased, and finally she said I could come over. I came yesterday on the train. Mr. Tidwell went with me to the depot. Mrs. Peabody let me peek into your room last night, and I saw you eating supper. You didn't know I was there, did you?"

"You bet I didn't! There'd have been a mutiny right then if I'd caught sight of you, you little scuppin! Play in it on your Uncle Cy, was you? I didn't know you could keep a secret so well."

"Oh, yes, I can! Why, I know an ever so much bigger secret too. It is—Why, I most forgot! You just wait."

The captain laughingly begged her to divulge the big secret, but she shook her small head and refused. The horses trotted on at a lively pace, and the miles separating Ostable and Bayport were subtracted one by one. It was magnificent winter weather. The snow had disappeared from the road, except in widely separated spots, but

the big drifts still heaped the fields and shone and sparkled in the sunshine. Against their whiteness the pitch pines and cedars stood darkly green and the skeleton scrub oaks and bushes cast delicate blue pencilled shadows. The bay, seen over the flooded, frozen salt meadows and distant dunes, was in its winter dress of the deepest sapphire, trimmed with whitecaps and fringed with stranded ice cakes. There were a snap and a tang in the breeze which braced one like a tonic. The party in the carriage was a gay one.

"Getting tired, captain?" asked Peabody.

"Who? Me? Well, I guess not. Most home, Bos'n. There's the salt works ahead there."

They passed the abandoned salt works, the crumbling ruins of a dead industry, and the boundary stone, now half hidden in a drift, marking the beginning of Bayport township. Then, from the pine grove at the curve farther on, appeared two capped and coated figures, performing a crazy fandango.

"Who's them two lunatics," inquired Captain Cy, "whoopin' and carryin' on in the middle of the road? Has anybody up this way had a jug come by express or—Hey! What? Why, you old idiots! Come here and let me get hold of you!"

The board of strategy swooped down upon the carriage like Truett mosquitoes on a summer boarder. They swarmed into the vehicle, Bailey on the front seat and Asaph in the rear, where, somehow or other, they made room for him. There were handshakings and thumps on the back.

"What you doin' way up here in the west end of nowhere?" demanded Captain Cy. "By the big dipper, I'm glad to see you! How'd you get here?"

"Walked," cackled Bailey, "frogged it all the way. Soon's Mr. Peabody wired you was goin' to ride, me and Asa started to meet you. Want you surprised?"

"We wanted to be the first to say howdy, old man," explained Asaph. "Wanted to welcome you back, you know."

The captain was immensely pleased.

"Well, I'm glad I've got so much popularity, anyhow," he said. "Guess 'twill be different when I get down street, hey? Don't cal'late Tad and Angie 'll shed the joyous tear over me. Never mind; long's my friends are glad I don't care about the rest."

The board looked at each other.

"Tad?" repeated Bailey. "And Angie? What you talkin' about? Why, they're Ugh!"

The last exclamation was the result of a tremendous dig in the ribs from the Tadditt fist. Asaph, who had leaped forward to administer it, was frowning and shaking his head. Mr. Bangs relapsed into a grinning silence.

West Bayport seemed to be deserted. At one or two houses, however, feminine heads appeared at the windows. One old lady shook a calico apron at the carriage. A child beside her cried "Hurrah!"

"Aunt Hepsy 'll stin' colors by mistake!" laughed the captain. "She ain't got her specs, I guess, and thinks I'm Heman. That comes of ridin' astern of a span, Peabody."

But as they drew near the center flags were flying from front yard poles. Some of the houses were decorated.

"What in the world?" began Captain Cy. "Land sakes! Look at the school-house, and Simmons', and—and—Simpson's!"

The schoolhouse flag was flapping in the wind. The scarred wooden pillars of its portico were hidden with bunting. Simmons' front displayed a row of little banners, each bearing a letter. The letters spelled "Welcome Home!" Tad's barber shop was more or less artistically wreathed in colored tissue paper. There, too, a flag was draped over



## A Corner for Women



### VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

Still, still with Thee, when purple  
morning breaketh,  
When the bird waketh and the  
shadows flee;  
Fairer than morning, lovelier than  
daylight,  
Dawns the sweet consciousness,  
I am with Thee.  
—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

### HUMANE EDUCATION

#### A Special Word to Mothers

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox  
Have you ever heard a doting parent say, "My children love animals so dearly; we always keep a kitten or a puppy for them to play with." Then have you observed those children while at play? Have you seen the helpless kitten crushed under a fat little arm, and heard its useless wails, as the "loving child" mauled and hauled it about with no word of protest from the mother? If you called the attention of the mother to the fact that the kitten or puppy was being misused, ten to one she became your enemy for life, and spoke of you ever afterward as an impertinent and ill-bred person who undertook to tell others how to bring up their children.

One of the important features of humane work is the direction of the thoughts of the parents to the rights of animals.

"Parentage is the oldest profession in the world for men and women; but there are the smallest number of prize winners in that profession of any in the world."

Many a woman believes herself a good mother because she is ready to fight for her child through fire and water and to walk over the dead bodies of other mothers, and other children, in the effort to make way for her own; and because she loves her child in this selfish manner, she is blind to any suffering it gives other human beings or animals.

Really good motherhood must include the universal motherhood. It must make a woman love her child so unselfishly, that she is willing it should suffer while learning its lessons of kindness and thoughtfulness and protection, rather than to enjoy itself while taking away the toys, the privileges, or the rights of other creatures—human or animal.

Almost every, even half-civilized, woman today shrinks from the sight of a cruel driver beating a horse, or from seeing the kicks and blows often given wretched street dogs and cats.

They are ready to report such cases of cruelty to the Society. But hundreds of good women are permitting their children to grow up with cruel instincts; worse yet, they are teaching their children cruelty in the cradle.

Before you question this statement, listen and think.

Do you not over and over see a mother whip a hobby horse to amuse her child? Do you not see her punish an inanimate object over which the baby has fallen, in order to distract the mind of the baby from its hurt?

I have seen rag dolls spanked, over and over again, and Teddy bears beaten by mothers to make a baby laugh.

What can you expect of that child when it grows up, save that it will revenge itself upon anybody who annoys it, by physical chastisement. The boy who has been educated to beat his hobby horse will beat his real horse when he drives one.

The time to begin to teach a child kindness and sympathy is in the cradle. Say to your children as soon as they are able to play with toys, "Be good to your toys; they need love and kind usage. Let your dollie rest sometimes, and handle her tenderly. Your Teddy bear and your hobby horse are needing your love."

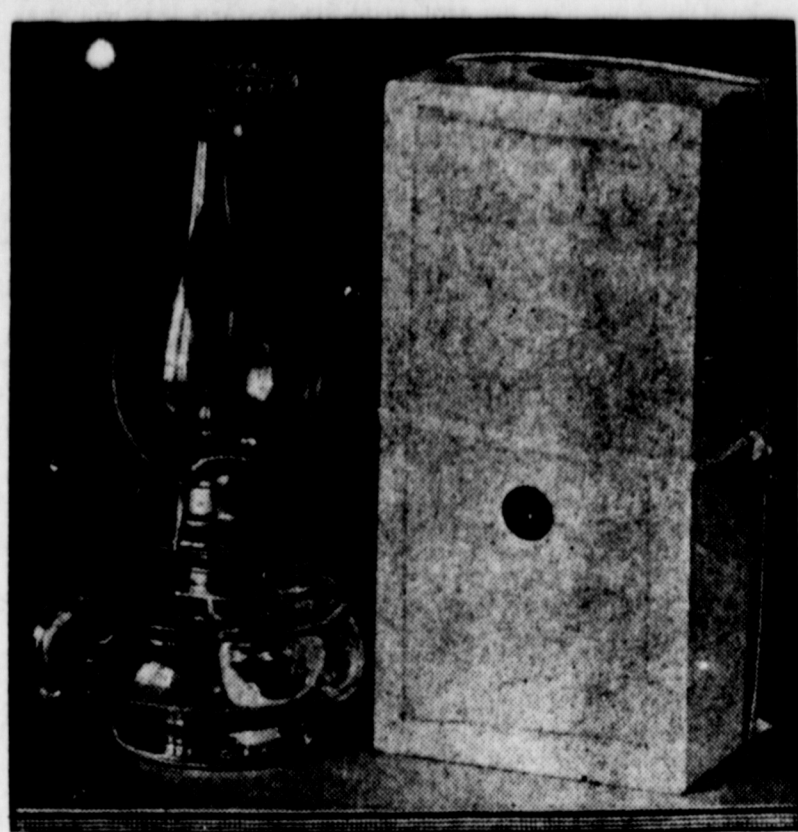
If your baby stumbles or falls over a chair or rug, instill politeness and consideration into his plastic mind by teaching him to apologize. He will be quite as much amused and distracted if you say, "Excuse me, Mr. Rug, or Madam Chair, for my awkwardness; I hope I have not seriously hurt you," as he will be if you say, "Naughty old rug, or chair, to hurt baby," and then proceed to rain blows on the poor inoffensive object. Teach your children to address their toy animals in a kind and well-modulated voice instead of a loud screech. You will benefit both the people of today, and the animal of tomorrow by this course.

Tell them the truth; that animals are very sensitive to noise; that a horse is a timid and loving creature, and that a loud, harsh voice frightens it and hinders it from doing its duty or obeying its owner. A low voice and a gentle hand will make any horse, if taken in time, faithful, willing and safe. A horse will do twice the work and live twice the time in good health, if it is treated with respect, gratitude and love by its owner. Teach this to your children while they are playing with their toys. They will never forget it.

The warden of the Connecticut State prison is a wonderfully good and wise man. He is a student of human nature. He said to visitors one day, if a child is properly educated to the age of ten, no matter what its inheritance, it never becomes a criminal. He did not mean that children sent to fine schools, and given tutors and great advantages, never became criminals. He meant that children, guided in their thoughts and ideas by wise teachers and parents, should have right ideals, right feelings, and right desires. Children should be taught consideration of the rights of other creatures. That sentence includes all the needed preventives of crime.

—Extracts from leaflet by American Humane Association.

## POULTRY CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



Home-Made Egg Tester.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The object of the department of agriculture in forming boys' and girls' poultry clubs is to give better knowledge of the value and importance of the poultry industry and the marketing of a first-class, uniform product, to teach better methods of caring for the poultry and eggs, and to show the increased revenue to be derived from well-bred poultry where proper methods of management are pursued.

Statistics show that the loss due to the improper handling of eggs throughout the country is enormous, extending into many millions of dollars annually. It is an equally established fact that strictly fresh eggs command a higher price than those commonly designated as store eggs, and if the farmer, who is the largest producer of this well-known perishable commodity, would take more care in selecting, grading and marketing this product he would receive a price higher than the average market one for his eggs.

On many farms throughout the country the money derived from the sale of poultry and eggs buys the groceries and clothing for the entire family. The money from this source may be substantially increased by establishing a private trade in eggs of good quality with hotels, restaurants, etc., in towns and cities.

The department has issued the following suggestions to the organizers of poultry clubs:

Throughout the year meetings should be held to discuss the different problems of poultry management, and at such meetings the animal husbandry division of the bureau of animal industry, will have in attendance, whenever possible, one of its specialists on poultry to assist in solving such questions or problems as might arise and to give whatever help and information he can to the members on such subjects as selection of stock,

ings at schoolhouses or at different members' homes occasionally. Each club should adopt the following general regulations:

1. Boys or girls joining the club must be between ten and eighteen years of age on January 1 of any given year. Special classes may be organized for older girls.

2. No boy or girl shall be eligible to receive a prize unless he or she becomes a member of the club, and sets at least one sitting of 13 eggs.

3. Each member of the club must agree to study the instructions of the United States department of agriculture.

4. Each boy or girl must plan to do his or her own work and keep strict account of all expenses, such as fee, labor (for which ten cents an hour should be charged), sale of stock, etc.

The department suggests a four-year course for poultry clubs.

First year. Each member shall set at least three sittings of eggs from pure-bred stock, and raise seven pullets and one cockerel. All hatching must be completed by May 15. A composition on poultry management must be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

Second year. Each member shall raise at least 15 pure bred pullets and two cockerels. All hatching must be completed by May 10. A pair of birds and one dozen eggs from this stock shall be exhibited at the county or state fair. A composition on some phase of poultry work shall be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

Third year. Each member shall raise at least 25 pure-bred pullets and two cockerels. All hatching must be completed by May 1. A pair of birds and one dozen eggs from this stock shall be exhibited at the county or state fair. A composition on some phase of poultry work shall be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

Fourth year. Each member shall raise at least 30 pure-bred pullets and three cockerels. All hatching must be completed by May 1. A pair of birds and one dozen eggs from this stock shall be exhibited at the county or state fair. A composition on some phase of poultry work shall be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

The hatching and rearing of the chickens; condition of chickens and cleanliness of coops and poultry buildings; the cost of producing eggs; accuracy and neatness of records; attendance at meetings; exhibits at the fairs; and written articles on poultry work shall be considered in rating members and awarding prizes.

### They Were Cheap.

An elderly lady from the country one day decided to adopt two children from the county orphan asylum. She walked several miles before reaching the car line. It was the first time she had been on a car. She stared wide-eyed at everything she saw, then her gaze stopped on a sign, she read thus:

"The Ohio Traction company—Children under twelve years of age three cents, or two for five cents."

"Well," she said, "that is the best bargain ever. Calling the conductor, she said: 'Young man, I'll take two of those children for five cents right now, a boy and a girl, please.'—National Monthly.

### A Generous Offer.

Grandmother—O Thomas! Thomas! How can you be all the time fighting?

Thomas—Why, cause I keep in training, of course! If you want me to I can put you into just as good physical condition as I am in 30 days.—Puck.



The Mongoose Jumped at the Snake.

## Daddy's Bedtime Story—

The Indian  
Mongoose and  
The Woodsman.

"TELL us a story about some animal we've never heard of before," asked Jack as daddy was about to begin his bedtime story.

"Let me think," said daddy; "there are so few animals you two children haven't seen pictures of, seen in the zoo or heard me tell stories about."

"Do think of a new one, though. You surely can," said Evelyn.

"Well, have you ever heard of the Indian mongoose?"

"No," said Jack. "Tell us about him."

"Is he an animal or person?" asked Evelyn uncertainly.

"Oh, he is an animal and a very real one," said daddy. "He's a great friend to the woodsman, for he lives always in the woods, and every time he sees a poisonous snake he does his best to kill him."

"I'm going to tell you a special story. One time a young woodsman, with several other friends, came to the part of the woods where the little Indian mongoose I'm going to tell you about lived. In fact, they pitched their tent very, very near the mongoose's home. This little mongoose lived all alone, and sometimes he used to get pretty lonely. So he was awfully happy to see the woodsman's camping party, for he was very fond of human people."

"One day the woodsman and his camping party started on a walking trip through the woods. They carried sacks on their backs which held their lunch."

"The little Indian mongoose had watched all their plans without being seen. He said to himself that he would follow, unseen by them, for he had become attached to his new neighbors. He dreaded the harm that might come to them, if they went into some parts of the woods. They had not gone very far when the little mongoose, who was running ahead, heard a hissing sound and a rustle through the leaves."

"The mongoose pricked up his ears, for, of course, he knew it must be a snake, and the men were almost up to him."

"Without waiting to draw a breath he bravely jumped on the snake and killed him before the creature could shoot forth his poisonous fangs."

"The woodsman and his friends were just in time to see the mongoose kill the snake."

"You've saved our lives!" cried the woodsman.

"Oh, how pleased the little mongoose was! During the rest of the camping party the little mongoose went on all their walks with them, and when the party broke up the woodsman, who had a lovely country home, took the Indian mongoose home with him. Such good friends as they were! And once a year the mongoose would go along, too, on the camping party."



Member of Girl's Poultry Clubs Testing Eggs.

candling demonstrations, etc. He will also assist in securing first-class markets for the sale of the poultry and eggs.

Each county club should hold an exhibition once a year, preferably in connection with the county fair, at which place a pair of the best chickens grown by each member should be placed on exhibition and entered to compete in the regular classes for premiums offered by the fair association, as well as for the special prizes offered for members of the poultry clubs. An exhibit of the best dozen of eggs should also be made.

It will be well to have a president, one or more vice-presidents, and a secretary.

It is advisable for the teacher in charge to be honorary president of the club.

A simple constitution and by-laws should be adopted. It will be found profitable to subsidize the county organization by townships, schools or school districts, and have local meet-

# SIX DOORS

## FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

### 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

### 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

### 3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

### 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

### 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

### 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

## Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks .....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913 .....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

	WINTER TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks .....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913 .....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11, 1914 .....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term .....	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20

\*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

### Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting .....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) .....	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) .....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00

Business course studies for students in other departments:

Stenography .....	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument .....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Winter Term opened Dec. 31st. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to

THE SECRETARY, Berea, Ky.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY

#### McKee

McKee, March 1.—W. H. Clark was in Richmond and Louisville last week.—Rev. and Mrs. Wm. A. Worthington of Annville were in McKee over night Friday.—Orin Click and wife (nee Bertha Reynolds) were visiting Mrs. Click's father, John Reynolds, for a few days.—Rev. and Mrs. Messinger entertained a few of their friends Saturday evening. After several games had been played refreshments were served. All present report a pleasant time.—Geo. Ruder has sold his town property to County Clerk, Monday Ward. Mr. Ruder will move to his home farm about four miles out from town.—Mr. C. P. Moore was called to Welchburg Saturday to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Harvey Moore.

#### Parrot

Parrot, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Jane Cunagin is still very poorly also her sister Miss Laura Combs.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gabbard the other day a girl called Mabel.—Dr. Phillips of McWhorter made a professional call at this place Thursday.—Mrs. Lillie Parker, of Mer-shons, Laurel County, is visiting relatives at this place this week.—A large crowd attended church at this place Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Lucy Cunagin is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Morris, at Middlefork.—Messrs. John Hurley Roscoe Medlock, Ray Farmer and sister, Maud, of Olin attended church at this place Sunday.—Lawrence Cornett, a student of Annville College, was visiting home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Charley Gabbard is on the sick list this week.—Stephen Gabbard and family are moving from Peoples back to their old place.—Ovi Gussey of Middlefork visited his sister, Mrs. Levi Gabbard, Saturday night and Sunday.

#### Maulden

Maulden, Feb. 28.—Today and tomorrow is regular church time at Mt. Gilead.—Died Friday, Feb. 20th, Mrs. Belle Cook. Her remains were laid to rest in the Farmer graveyard.—Married Feb. 26th, Mrs. Minnie Strong to Mr. R. M. Ward. We wish the couple a long and happy life.—Married Feb. 27th, Miss Sophia Madden to Mr. Charley Turner. May happiness be theirs.—S. H. Farmer has traded his horses for a nice pair of mules.—The Knights of Pythias of the Fall Lodge had a dedication at their hall Thursday, Feb. 19th.

#### Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, March 2.—America Dean has gone to Shirley, Ky., to stay with her aunt, Nannie Smith, who is very low with throat trouble.—Ray Dean visited his grandpa, Isaac Dean, on Sand Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Dudley Bicknell of Frankfort, is visiting his uncle, T. I. and A. C. Bicknell, at this place.—Died a few days since, the little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Vester Azbill, it being the third death in their family of little ones. The bereft parents have our profoundest sympathy.—Gillis Abney is sick at this writing with a very bad pain in his head.—Quite a number of hands are at work in the Dougherty Timber on Clover Bottom making staves and ties for Sam Burnam.—Charley Abney, who has been partly paralyzed for some time, is better.—Wm. Bicknell has rented his farm to Ed Lunsford, who will move to it in a few days.

#### Annville

Annville, Feb. 28.—Mr. John Wilson's mother died last week. Mrs. Wilson was a very old lady and had been in poor health for some time.—Mrs. Sallie York is in poor health.—Mrs. Bettie Pennington is still on the sick list.—Mrs. Angeline Truett is slowly improving.—Mr. Truett, Sr. is just getting over a case of pneumonia fever.—Mrs. Debby Cope's health is no better.—Caleb Cope sold his house and lot to Mose Edwards for \$300.—Jim Shelton sold his farm to Geo. Pennington for \$1,200 and has bought another on Horse Lick.—Elias Casteel, after reserving two lots, sold his farm for \$1,250.—David Hillard sold his farm to Jim York for \$2,000.—Miss Alma Rader and Mr. Fred Jones were married last Wednesday at the home of the bride.—Miss Mattie Medlock and Mrs. Lloyd Begley were at McKee last week taking the Civil Service examination.—Leonard Hacker and family visited Everett Hacker Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore visited Alfred York Sunday.—Miss Della Carpenter visited home folks last week.—L. J. Webb was at Jerry York's Mon-

day on business.—Sam Payne has moved in the house lately vacated by Cornelius Cope.—John Brooster has moved on the Pennington farm recently bought of Shelton.

### OWSLEY COUNTY

#### Island City

Island City, Feb. 26.—The weather still continues cold.—Dervet, the little son of Robert Morris, fell from the barn loft a few days ago and is reported to be seriously ill.—Dr. Mahaffey visited a few days ago the sick bed side of a little infant at G. B. Palmers.—F. P. McCollum, our traveling salesman for Kellogg, left Saturday for Richmond on business.—G. J. Gentry left Sunday to attend Federal Court at Jackson, Ky.—Wm. Hacker left one day this week for Madison County to buy a Jersey cow.—Ida Callihan bought a nice pair of heifers from David Bowman for \$43.—John Cormack is planning to go to Franklin, O., to spend the summer with his father and mother, who live there.—Miss Vesta Robert is visiting relatives at Heidelberg this week.—J. C. Gentry has moved temporarily to his new farm in Jackson County.—Johnnie Margroves has been appointed Justice of the Peace in the Sturgeon precinct.—Hon. F. P. Elliott of London has been reappointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the London division by the late collector, Mr. Hughes, of Danville.—It is reported by reliable authorities that Albert Brandingburg has been appointed deputy U. S. Marshal with headquarters at Booneville, Owsley County.

#### Sulphur Springs

Sulphur Springs, Feb. 26.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson is expecting to preach at the M. E. Church Sunday.—Z. T. Napier is preparing to move to Quicksand, where he will work the coming summer.—Bass Brandenburg is working for T. W. Cooper, hauling ties to Beattyville.—Thomas Harris of Madison County is visiting relatives her at present.—Mumps are thought to be worse in this vicinity.—Elisha Terry, who has been confined in the Booneville jail for some time, is out and has gone home again.—Chester Wilson and wife of Booneville, have smallpox.—Elsie Taylor is visiting relatives at Beattyville at present.—Mr. Carter Bowman of this place sold his farm to Mr. Dean of Upper Buffalo for \$1,350.—Messrs. J. C. and G. S. Brandenburg purchased from William Taylor a lot of logs for \$250.—Mr. Ealy Moore purchased from Mr. Combs a fine pair of mules, price \$450.—Best wishes to The Citizen and its many readers.

#### Blake

Blake, Feb. 27.—We are having some very cold weather at present which has put people behind with their work.—Oscar Peters, had a clearing last week and got a very good day's work done; and had a quilting and a candy party and got the quilt done, and the candy party was enjoyed by all present.—Miss Ollie Tirey entertained a crowd at her home last Saturday night. Those present were the Misses Nella Neely, Mattie Neely, Clairice Neely and Lula Peters. All had a nice time.—Floyd Bicknell, who was burned a few days ago, is no better.—Gracia Peters, who had her leg sealed a few weeks ago is improving.—Lula Peters has a very badly cut hand, which is causing her trouble at present.—Mrs. Bessie Neely visited Mrs. Daisy Peters on last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Forrester Tirey paid their father, John Tirey, a visit last Sunday.—Mr. Will Harvey visited Crate Peters last Saturday and Sunday.—There are plenty of mumps in these parts.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers and to "Cy Whitaker's Place."

### OWSLEY COUNTY

#### Booneville

Booneville, Feb. 28.—We have been having mighty rough weather with sleet and snow.—There are several now cases of measles here in Booneville.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brandenburg are the proud parents of a bouncing boy.—Mrs. Jessie Holcomb is very poorly at this writing.—Carter Bowman and youngest son, Tinsley, passed through Booneville Tuesday with a bunch of cattle.—Mr. Thomas Holcomb called on Mrs. Dora Taylor Sunday afternoon.—Carl Seals died suddenly with pneumonia fever.—Mr. Bailoe, who has been sick for so long, is very low at this writing.—Mr. G. B. Moore is losing all of his sheep.—Carter Bowman sold his farm to Mr. Brice Dean of upper Buffalo. Mr. Bowman is preparing to move out on Sturgeon.—Mr. Elit Moore has been very

poorly with mumps.—We regret very much to hear that John Hughes who lives in Boone county was badly injured by a fall from his barn loft. He was examined by three doctors from Louisville and his injuries are serious.—Mr. D. W. Barrett purchased a nice young mare of Dover Hall.—Regards to The Citizen and its good and many readers.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

#### Rockford

Rockford, March 2.—We are having the coldest weather here that has been this winter.—There was a heavy snow storm most all day Sunday.—Saturday is regular church day at Scaffold Cane. We hope to have a large crowd.—J. C. Bullen and family and Ora Viars and family left last week for Illinois to make their future home.—J. W. Todd and W. E. Bullen have purchased the remainder of the J. N. Ogg farm known as the Turner Land. They expect to put out a crop on a portion of the farm this year. No one seemed to care for the filthy spot until after it was sold. Since that there has been \$300 profit offered but that is no inducement in such a piece.—Robert Bowman and wife and little daughter, Mary, were in Rockford Sunday.—There is but little traveling around here today.—Mrs. Nan Abney and her daughter, Mrs. Anglin, are visiting with Mrs. Parrie Stephens.—Jas. Ballinger passed through here Sunday, March 1st, and said it was looking only tolerable out of doors.—Quite a crowd was engaged in a broom sage burning Saturday and among this crowd was Daddie Todd as manager.—Mrs.

young mules to John Daniel Carter for \$225, and will start with his family and his brother, Arthur to Illinois Friday where they will make their future home.—Mr. Oscar Gabbard and wife of Mt. Vernon were Berea visitors Sunday night.—Mr. Dennie Anglin has rented Mr. Justice Ponders' place and will move there soon.—Mrs. John Ely has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Gibson, in Clark County.—Miss Mary Bowlen came home Friday after a pleasant visit in Berea with old friends.—Mr. James Ogg, Jr., of Berea, and Miss May Ballard, the highly accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pal Ballard, were united in marriage at the home of the bride, Feb. 24th. We wish them much happiness.—Miss Emma Peters and Miss Lucy Bicknell, who are attending school at Berea are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peters, over Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Ponder have just returned from an extended visit near Wildie, Ky.—Mr. Robert Ellit entertained quite a number of his friends last Saturday night at the home of his grandfather, Mr. Charles Baker, near Wallace-ton. All report a good time.

### OWEN R. LOVEJOY ON KENTUCKY

#### BILL

Wonders if Legislature will Accept Low Age Limit for Night Messengers

"Kentucky will not stand with the strongest seven states but with the twelve that have accepted an age limit lower than the recognized standard for night messengers, if

### THE FUTURE

If only we could see what lies ahead,  
If we might look beyond tomorrow's portals,  
I wonder if we should, absolved from dread,  
Be happy-visaged and contented mortals?  
Would all the hates and heartaches disappear,  
Would glee blot out all memories of sorrow—  
Would courage come to take the place of fear,  
If we could see what lies beyond tomorrow?

If we could know what destinies the fates  
Are shaping now for us who blindly blunder  
And oft in vain assail forbidden gates  
How would the knowledge profit us, I wonder?

Would failure cease to break the hearts of men?  
Would night's deep, silent darkness lose its terror?  
Would he who ought to write lay down the pen?  
Would all who stumble cease to grope in error?

We know that right is right, that wrong is wrong;  
That thus it was ordained at time's beginning.

We know that honors to the wise belong,  
That sorrow is the heavy price of sinning,  
Yet foolishly we sin and venture where,  
The currents, soon or late, will drag us under.

If somehow all the future were laid bare  
How would the knowledge profit us I wonder?

—Ellen Wilson in Southern Farming.

Mat Linville has mumps. She has been very bad off for quite a while.—Walter Richmond passed through here today with a team. Guess he was going to move or would not be out such a day as this.—Casper Martin and Lula Owen were quietly married last Wednesday at the home of the bride, on Clear Creek.—The boys had quite a lot of fun shiva-reeing the married couple.—J. J. Martin made a business trip to Mt. Vernon last week.—Rollie McCollum of this place has gone to Illinois. The Citizen has more news in it than any other paper at \$1.00. No foolishness in it.

### GARRARD COUNTY

#### Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Feb. 22.—Mr. Reuben Gabbard of Big Hill visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Gabbard of this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Sallie Parsons is on the sick list this week.—Mr. Robert Peters returned from a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Floyd Plannery in Kansas, Illinois, last Tuesday.—Mr. George Carter of this place, who underwent a serious operation at the Gibson infirmary at Richmond, last week is reported to be getting along very well.—Mr. Justice Ponder sold a nice pair of

the amendment to the child labor bill recommended last Thursday by the House Committee is adopted by the legislature." Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, says further that the Uniform Child Labor Law, set forth by the American Bar Association as a minimum standard of legislation fixes a 21-year age limit for the night messenger service because the work includes more moral hazards than any other legitimate occupation.

"New York adopted the 21-year age limit in 1910 and six other states have since followed this example. The Kentucky Child Labor Association included this provision in the present bill because they felt that any lower age limit—even an 18-year limit such as the House Committee has recommended—would compromise the purpose of the law. "In other respects Kentucky will step into the front rank among the states if the bill passes without further amendment. She will be the nineteenth state to limit the hours of workers under 16 to eight per day; and if the bill passes with less delay than the bills now pending in New Jersey and Virginia, Kentucky will be the twelfth state to recognize

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street work as an occupation that should be included in the child labor law.

"I think Mr. Quin, President of the Kentucky Child Labor Association, would agree with me that the 21-year limit for night messengers might be restored to the bill by a strong expression of opinion on the part of all who realize the urgent need of the higher standard."

## HUGE INVITATION

A Conference of Farmers and  
Business Men Early  
This Spring

## A MEETING FOR THE SOUTH

A Great Opportunity For a Short-cut  
Method of Seeing What is Best in  
Rural Cooperation in the United  
States—A Real Getting Together.

Almost everyone who has read the magazines and newspapers in the last or so has wished to travel to many points and learn first-hand what the leaders in co-operation are doing. Of course, this has been an impossibility and even if one could make it possible there would be no time left for constructive work at home. To a certain extent the "County Life Conference" in Louisville, April 7, 8, 9, 10, will make this a possibility without extensive traveling.

Leaders in co-operative movements from many parts of the South and from innumerable Northern States have been engaged to tell just what they have accomplished and how it was accomplished. They are to tell their "ups" as well as their "downs," in the cause of co-operation. They will also be on hand to show exactly how the work which has been a success at home can be transplanted to other neighborhoods. They will bring with them not only the story, but also all of the material that is used in their perfected organization to-day that it may run smoothly.

Enough enthusiasm is sure to be developed to make organizations among those present a certainty. This will be done by these men in the most detailed way possible. The leaders who come to the Conference should be able to take the good word home in such shape that it can be redeveloped and take root.

If you should wish to better your own condition, or the condition of your state, or the condition of the whole South, it would be well worth your time and money to come to Louisville at this time.

Even if you are not at all anxious to hear any one of the speakers or see any of the demonstrations, still it would be a delight to be in a crowd of people who are enthusiastic enough and devoted enough to come and rub elbows with other leaders. After all, there is nothing much better in life than the glow which comes to all of us when we come in contact with "live wires" from scattered places over the whole country.

If you are a leader or feel that you might be a leader or hope to be a leader, make your plans at once and get the dust off your grip sack that you may be ready to be with the splendid bunch that will talk things over so that the South may grow in prosperity, in farm life, in home life and in neighborhoods.

#### A Troublesome Tower.

She was a good servant, was Jennie, and Mrs. Wanderfart never wished for better. But in the matter of pictures Jennie was weak. There was one in particular, which showed a leaning tower of Pisa. Every day, W. hung it straight, and every morning Jennie put it crooked.

So Mrs. W. watched.  
"Now, look here, Jennie," she said, "you've hung that picture of the tower crooked again! Just look at it!"

"That's just what I say, mum," returned the domestic dolefully; "look at it. The only way you can't get that silly tower to hang straight is to hang the picture crooked."—Exchange.

### FARMERS' CLUBS



Prof. A. D. Wilson.

The press of the country for the past several years has been full of the wonderful work done by the Boys' and Girls' Corn and Tomato Clubs. Naturally, it would seem time for us to have something in the press concerning clubs for farmers and their wives.

Some work in successful farmers' clubs has been done in the State of Minnesota and Prof. A. D. Wilson, of the Extension Department of State University is the man who has developed it. His wide experience in this field has appealed so strongly to those in charge of the program for the Farmers' and Business Men's Conference, that arrangements were made for him to come to the meeting at Louisville, April 7-10, to develop the same enthusiasm that has attended the work in his home state. He is a speaker of ability, and it is hoped that he may encourage our farmers to the point of organizing some clubs in Kentucky and in the South for this year.

The Conference in Louisville, April 7-9-10, is of such importance that extremely low railroad rates have been made. You can make the trip from your home town to Louisville at this time for one fare plus 25 cents.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—New corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 68¢@69¢, No. 3 white 66¢@67¢, No. 4 white 64¢@65¢, No. 2 yellow 64¢@65¢, No. 3 yellow 62¢@63¢, No. 4 yellow 59¢@60¢, No. 2 mixed 64¢@65¢, No. 3 mixed 61¢@62¢, No. 4 mixed 58¢@59¢, mixed ear 65¢@67¢, white ear 65¢@67¢, yellow ear 65¢@68¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50, standard timothy \$17.50, No. 2 timothy \$16.50, No. 3 timothy \$14.50@14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.25@15.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$13.25@13.50, No. 1 clover \$14, No. 2 clover \$12.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 43¢@43½¢, standard white 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 white 41¢@42¢, No. 4 white 39¢@40¢, No. 3 mixed 40½¢@41¢, No. 4 mixed 39¢@40¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 99¢@1.01, No. 3 red 98¢@99¢, No. 4 red 96¢@98¢.

Poultry—Hens, 5 lbs and over, 14½¢; 3½ lbs and over, 14½¢; young stags roosters, 12¢; roosters, 12¢; springers, under 2½ lbs, 20¢; springers, 2½ lbs and over, 19¢; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 16¢; ducks, under 4 lbs, 15¢; turkeys, toms, old, 22¢; young turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 22¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 26¢, firsts 25½¢, ordinary firsts 24¢, seconds 22¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.75@7.75, extra \$7.85@8.10; butcher steers, extra \$7.85@8, good to choice \$7.25@7.75; common to fair \$5.75@7; heifers, extra \$7.85@8, good to choice \$7.75@8, common to fair \$5.65@6.75; cows, extra \$6.50@6.65, good to choice \$5.75@6.40, common to fair \$3.50@5.55; canners \$3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$6.50@7.25, extra \$7.35, fat bulls \$7@7.50.

Calves—Extra \$10.75@11, fair to good \$8.50@10.50, common and large \$5.50@10.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.85@8.90, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.85@8.90, mixed packers \$8.75@8.85, stags \$4.75@7.50, extra \$7.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.75@8.40, extra \$8.50, light shippers \$8.15@8.90, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6@8.

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